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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

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RETAIL TRADE EMPLOYMENT

Approximately one of five nonagricultural wage and salary workers in South Dakota is employed within the retail trade industry. In 1984 an average of 48,200 South Dakotans were employed by retail trade firms, making this sector the state's second largest employer behind the service industry.

For the most part, establishments engaged in retail trade sell merchandise to the general public for personal or household use and render services incidental to the sale of those goods. This includes such establishments as general merchandise stores, food stores, hardware and building supply firms, auto dealers, gas stations, clothing stores, furniture stores and eating and drinking establishments.

Over the last 10 years, retail trade employment grew at a slightly higher rate than total nonagricultural wage and salary employment. As the table below shows, from 1975 to 1984 retail trade employment increased 17.8 percent from 40,900 to 48,200 workers. Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment during the same time period grew 16.9 percent from 209,300 to 244,600. This growth rate has allowed the retail industry's share of total nonagricultural wage and salary employment to remain at about one in five workers since 1970.

One feature of retail trade is the wide variety of occupations employed within this industry. Occupations from managers, accountants and auditors to merchandise buyers, pharmacists, designers and service repairers and technicians are employed in this industry. The retail trade industry also

SOUTH DAKOTA
ANNUAL AVERAGE RETAIL TRADE EMPLOYMENT
AND NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
1975-1985

Year	Retail Trade Employment	Percent Change Since 1975	Total Non-Ag Employment	Percent Change Since 1975	Retail Trade Percent of Total Employment
1975	40,900	0.0	209,300	0.0	19.5
1976	44,300	8.3	218,600	4.4	20.3
1977	45,700	11.7	226,600	8.3	20.2
1978	48,000	17.4	236,400	12.9	20.3
1979	48,900	19.6	241,400	15.3	20.3
1980	47,600	16.4	238,000	13.7	20.0
1981	46,900	14.7	236,000	12.8	19.9
1982	45,500	11.2	230,200	10.0	19.8
1983	46,300	13.2	235,300	12.4	19.7
1984	48,200	17.8	244,600	16.9	19.7

SOURCE: South Dakota Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, 10-85.

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employs salesworkers, stock clerks, cashiers, waiters, waitresses and maintenance workers.

In addition to employing a wide variety of occupations, the availability of part-time employment in the retail trade industry provides many persons with an opportunity to work that they might not otherwise have. This industry's part-time jobs are commonly filled by persons who can not work full-time, in addition to those who only want to work part-time and those looking for extra income.

Preliminary estimates for the first nine months of 1985 show the retail trade industry has employed an average of 49,200 workers. On a month to month basis, the August 1985 retail trade employment of 51,700 workers was the highest level recorded in this industry in South Dakota. The June and July 1985 levels of 50,900 and 51,000 respectively were also record monthly high employment levels. The previous high was 50,800 recorded in August 1978. After reaching its all-time high in August of this year, retail trade employment fell by 700 jobs in September of this year. This decrease however, is a traditional seasonal decline in employment that has occurred every year since 1970.

Retail trade exhibits major employment fluctuations twice a year. Employment in this industry traditionally falls in January and February reflecting the post-holiday lull in retail trade business. Monthly retail trade employment is typically at its lowest level in February before rebounding in March, growing through the summer months and peaking in August. Employment in this industry then begins its traditional autumn decrease in September, falling through November before rebounding in December when workers are hired for the holiday season.

According to the most recent statewide industry projections, the retail trade industry will continue to employ approximately one-fifth of the nonagricultural wage and salary workers in the state through 1995. These projections indicate retail trade employment will grow by 7,700 through 1995. This is 22.4 percent of the total employment growth anticipated through 1995. Only two other industries--services with a projected employment growth of 9,620 and manufacturing with projected growth of 8,495--are expected to contribute more jobs to the South Dakota economy.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN SEPTEMBER 1985

There were 245,100 South Dakotans employed in nonagricultural wage and salary industries in the state in September 1985. This was a decline of 0.8 percent or 1,900 workers from one-year-ago September levels. Despite employment declines in manufacturing, mining and services, employment increased in five of the eight major industries in the state over year-ago levels.

The retail trade sector of the wholesale/retail trade industry posted a strong 12-month gain by adding 1,100 workers to its payrolls. This brought employment in this sector of the trade industry to 51,000 and was the highest September employment level ever recorded. The majority of this growth took place in eating and drinking establishments, automobile dealerships and food stores.

The construction industry posted an increase of 600 workers over year-ago levels to bring the September 1985 level to 11,000. The majority of this increase took place in heavy construction which includes a variety of projects such as: water, sewer, pipeline and communication/powerline construction. On a month-to-month basis in the construction industry, employment declined by 200 jobs (from August 1985 to September 1985) marking its normal seasonal employment downturn after six months of steady increases.

Two other industries in the state posted employment gains. Employment in the state's transportation and public utilities industry grew by 400 when compared to one-year-ago September levels. The trucking and warehousing portions of the transportation sector contributed the bulk of this increase by adding 300 jobs. The businesses that make up the finance/insurance/real estate industry also added 400 workers to their payrolls during the 12-month period ending September 1985.

The three sectors that make up government employment also increased over year-ago September levels. It appears that state education had a large increase over year-ago levels. However, this indicates a return to normal hiring patterns in this sector. Last year's later starting date of the traditional school year in the state's colleges and universities delayed the addition of work-study students to the payrolls until October. This year the majority of these students were added in September.

A review of month-to-month changes in nonfarm employment shows a decrease of 2,100 jobs from August to September. The return of school teachers and associated personnel in the state and local education sectors of government usually offsets the declining employment in other seasonal industries. However, from August to September of this year, this increase did not offset the impact of a labor dispute in the manufacturing industry.

The construction, wholesale/retail trade, finance/insurance/real estate and services industries posted their usual seasonal decreases from August to September.

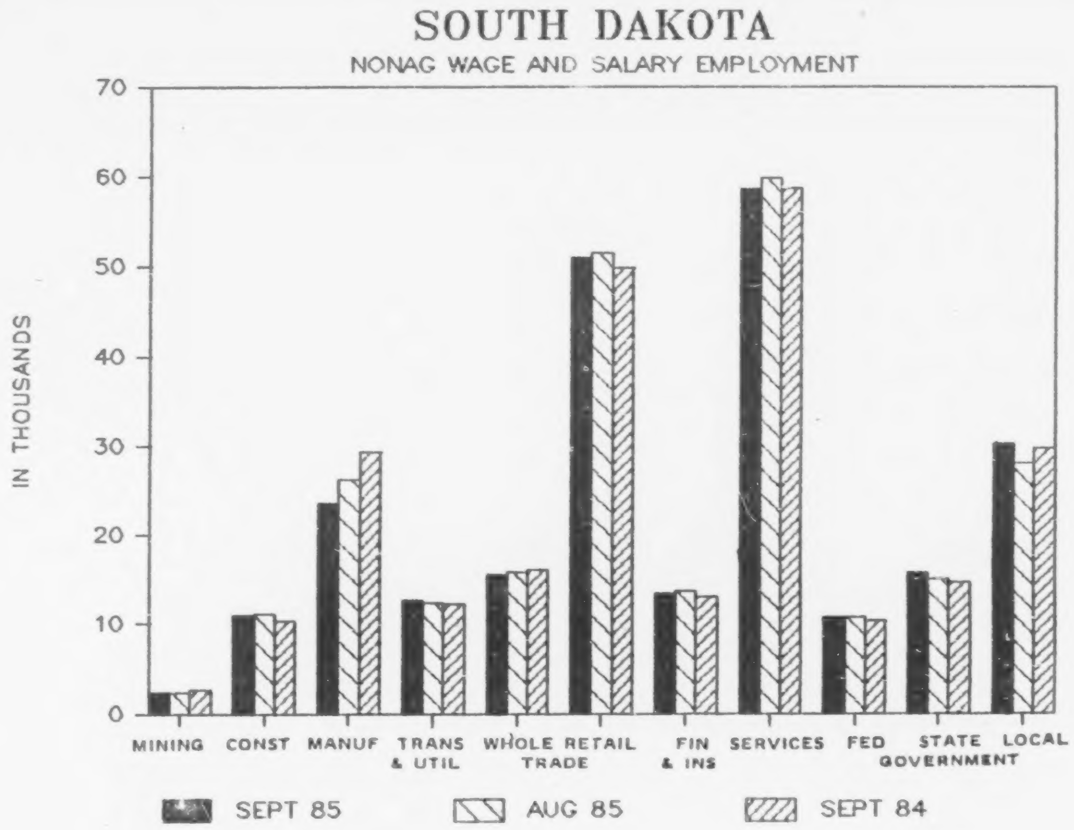
South Dakota posted an unemployment rate of 4.0 percent in September 1985. This was a decrease from the August 4.3 percent rate. In September 1985 there were 14,000 unemployed South Dakotans. This figure compares favorably to the 15,700 unemployed in August 1985. The number of employed also declined from 346,500 in August to 339,600 in September. Every year since 1970, the number of persons employed and unemployed decreased from August to September. The only exceptions occurred in 1980 and 1982 when the number of unemployed increased. The major portion of the decrease is caused by students leaving the labor force and returning to school.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR DESIGNATES "LABOR SURPLUS AREAS"

The counties in South Dakota designated as "Labor Surplus Areas" and eligible for Federal procurement preference as of October 1, 1985, are: Buffalo and Shannon. These counties will retain this status through September 30, 1986.

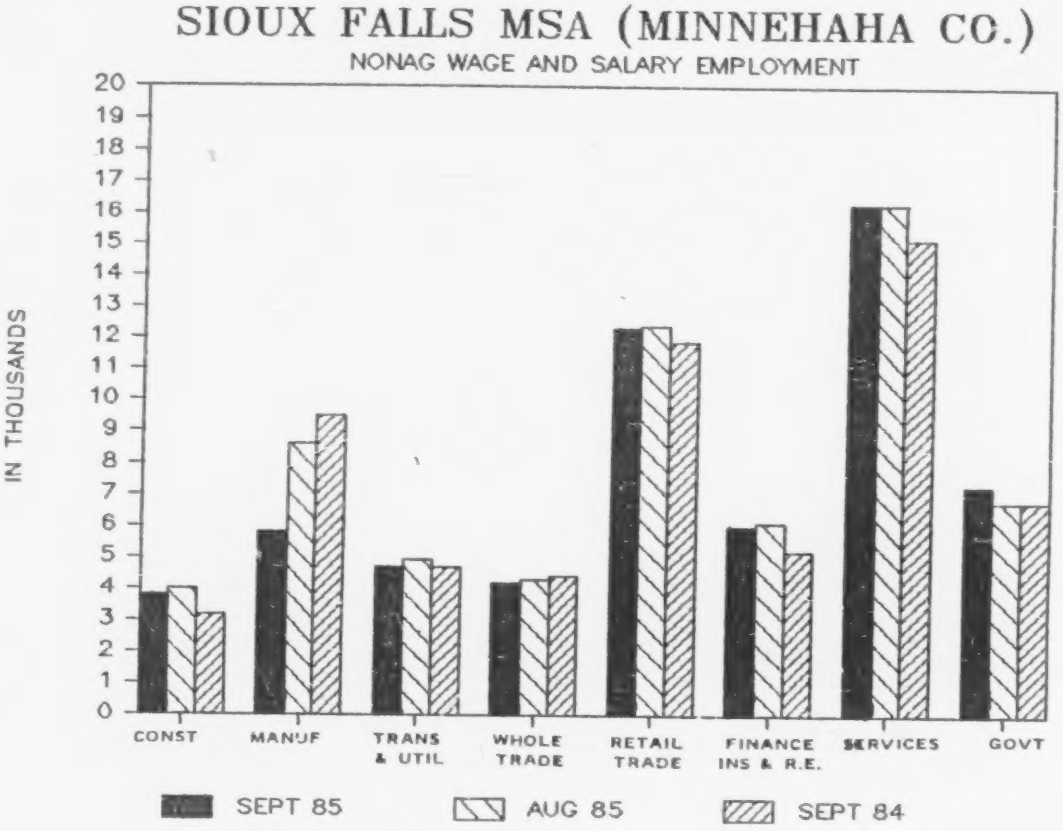
The U.S. Department of Labor designates these areas throughout the United States where employers may obtain preference in procuring federal contracts. The purpose in providing such preference is to help direct the government's procurement dollars into areas with the highest rates of unemployment.

TABLE 1



	Sept 1985	Aug 1985	Sept 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	245,100	247,200	247,000	-.8	-.8
MINING..............................	2,400	2,400	2,700	.0	-11.1
CONSTRUCTION........................	11,000	11,200	10,400	-1.8	5.8
MANUFACTURING.......................	23,500	26,200	29,200	-10.3	-19.5
Durable Goods.....................	13,100	13,100	16,200	.0	-19.1
Fabricated Metals & Machinery...	7,300	7,300	10,600	.0	-31.1
Nondurable Goods..................	10,400	13,100	13,000	-20.6	-20.0
Food & Kindred Products.........	5,100	7,800	7,700	-34.6	-33.8
Paper, Printing & Publishing....	2,700	2,700	2,700	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.	12,600	12,400	12,200	1.6	3.3
Transportation....................	7,500	7,300	7,200	2.7	4.2
Communication & Public Utilities..	5,100	5,100	5,000	.0	2.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..........	66,600	67,400	65,900	-1.2	1.1
Wholesale Trade...................	15,600	15,900	16,100	-1.9	-3.1
Durable Goods...................	6,700	6,900	7,000	-2.9	-4.3
Nondurable Goods................	9,000	9,000	9,100	.0	-1.1
Retail Trade......................	51,000	51,500	49,900	-1.0	2.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE..	13,500	13,700	13,100	-1.5	3.1
SERVICES............................	58,700	59,900	58,800	-2.0	-.2
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business..	15,700	16,800	16,200	-6.5	-3.1
Medical and Health................	22,500	22,600	22,400	-.4	.4
Educational, Membership & Social..	16,800	16,800	16,900	.0	-.6
GOVERNMENT..........................	56,800	54,000	54,600	5.2	4.0
Federal...........................	10,800	10,800	10,400	.0	3.8
State.............................	15,700	15,100	14,600	4.0	7.5
State Education.................	7,300	5,500	6,400	32.7	14.1
Local.............................	30,300	28,100	29,700	7.8	2.0
Local Education.................	16,200	12,700	16,100	27.6	.6

TABLE 2



	Sept 1985	Aug 1985	Sept 1984	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	60,600	63,400	61,000	-4.4	-.7
1/ MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3,800	4,000	3,200	-5.0	18.8
MANUFACTURING	5,800	8,600	9,500	-32.6	-38.9
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,700	4,900	4,700	-4.1	.0
TRADE	16,600	16,700	16,300	-.6	1.8
Wholesale Trade	4,200	4,300	4,400	-2.3	-4.5
Retail Trade	12,300	12,400	11,900	-.8	3.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	6,000	6,100	5,200	-1.6	15.4
SERVICES	16,300	16,300	15,200	.0	7.2
GOVERNMENT	7,300	6,800	6,800	7.4	7.4

The figures in Tables 1 and 2 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 3
LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	SEPTEMBER 1985 (1)				SEPTEMBER 1984			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	115,850,000	107,867,000	7,984,000	6.9 (3)	113,843,000	105,792,000	8,051,000	7.1 (3)
South Dakota	353,600	339,600	14,000	4.0	353,100	340,600	12,500	3.5
Sioux Falls MSA	72,196	69,647	2,549	3.5	68,883	66,844	2,039	3.0
Aurora	1,547	1,516	31	2.0	1,589	1,505	84	5.3
Beadle	10,025	9,655	370	3.7	10,274	9,874	400	3.9
Bennett	1,422	1,337	85	6.0	1,315	1,284	31	2.4
Bon Homme	3,411	3,273	138	4.0	3,797	3,595	202	5.3
Brookings	14,589	13,906	683	4.7	14,749	14,253	496	3.4
Brown	19,378	18,423	955	4.9	19,874	19,159	715	3.6
Brule	3,194	3,129	65	2.0	2,996	2,907	89	3.0
Buffalo	507	424	83	16.4	542	479	63	11.6
Butte	3,790	3,676	114	3.0	3,819	3,723	96	2.5
Campbell	1,061	1,020	41	3.9	855	834	21	2.5
Charles Mix	4,090	3,946	144	3.5	3,945	3,816	129	3.3
Clark	1,952	1,887	65	3.3	1,890	1,839	51	2.7
Clay	6,102	5,809	293	4.8	5,998	5,650	348	5.8
Codington	11,043	10,521	522	4.7	10,495	10,035	460	4.4
Corson	1,474	1,358	116	7.9	1,446	1,384	62	4.3
Custer	2,804	2,711	93	3.3	3,096	3,003	93	3.0
Davison	9,432	9,206	226	2.4	9,765	9,473	292	3.0
Day	3,198	3,056	142	4.4	3,201	3,042	159	5.0
Deuel	2,134	2,030	104	4.9	2,094	2,003	91	4.3
Dewey	1,778	1,642	136	7.6	1,853	1,724	129	7.0
Douglas	1,950	1,765	185	9.5	1,900	1,864	36	1.9
Edmunds	2,003	1,901	102	5.1	2,090	2,049	41	2.0
Fall River	3,402	3,227	175	5.1	3,751	3,561	190	5.1
Faulk	1,221	1,201	20	1.6	1,395	1,376	19	1.4
Grant	4,707	4,510	197	4.2	4,655	4,482	173	3.7
Gregory	2,598	2,509	89	3.4	2,743	2,710	33	1.2
Haakon	1,361	1,335	26	1.9	1,312	1,247	65	5.0
Hamlin	2,108	2,014	94	4.5	2,245	2,164	81	3.6
Hand	2,069	2,043	26	1.3	2,120	2,051	69	3.3
Hanson	1,166	1,140	26	2.2	1,148	1,095	53	4.6
Harding	791	783	8	1.0	731	721	10	1.4
Hughes	8,005	7,724	281	3.5	7,941	7,737	204	2.6
Hutchinson	4,327	4,256	71	1.6	4,503	4,433	70	1.6
Hyde	810	788	22	2.7	828	806	22	2.7
Jackson	1,427	1,390	37	2.6	1,461	1,327	134	9.2
Jerauld	1,230	1,206	24	2.0	1,292	1,270	22	1.7
Jones	742	667	75	10.1	707	690	17	2.4
Kingsbury	3,646	3,463	183	5.0	3,506	3,410	96	2.7
Lake	5,702	5,460	242	4.2	5,593	5,444	149	2.7
Lawrence	9,805	9,486	319	3.3	9,885	9,571	314	3.2
Lincoln	6,707	6,439	268	4.0	6,535	6,315	220	3.4
Lyman	1,589	1,528	61	3.8	1,579	1,534	45	2.8
McCook	2,809	2,732	77	2.7	2,888	2,795	93	3.2
McPherson	1,547	1,517	30	1.9	1,590	1,566	24	1.5
Marshall	2,040	1,936	104	5.1	2,129	2,054	75	3.5
Meade	6,208	5,921	287	4.6	6,360	6,175	185	2.9
Mellette	793	763	30	3.8	790	751	39	4.9
Miner	1,776	1,752	24	1.4	1,815	1,777	38	2.1
Minnehaha	72,196	69,647	2,549	3.5	68,883	66,844	2,039	3.0
Moody	3,918	3,774	144	3.7	4,046	3,725	321	7.9
Pennington	44,413	42,726	1,687	3.8	44,694	43,097	1,597	3.6
Perkins	2,439	2,400	39	1.6	2,271	2,237	34	1.5
Potter	1,918	1,843	75	3.9	1,879	1,838	41	2.2
Roberts	4,106	3,915	191	4.7	4,325	4,186	139	3.2
Sanborn	1,340	1,285	55	4.1	1,354	1,308	46	3.4
Shannon	2,903	2,627	276	9.5	2,943	2,703	240	8.2
Spink	3,565	3,449	116	3.3	3,730	3,646	84	2.3
Stanley	1,339	1,306	33	2.5	1,372	1,346	26	1.9
Sully	707	695	12	1.7	711	701	10	1.4
Todd	2,206	2,084	122	5.5	2,126	1,997	129	6.1
Tripp	3,467	3,325	142	4.1	3,099	3,006	93	3.0
Turner	4,129	3,999	130	3.1	4,184	3,959	225	5.4
Union	5,777	5,456	321	5.6	6,272	6,011	261	4.2
Walworth	2,976	2,878	98	3.3	3,169	2,987	182	5.7
Yankton	9,738	9,264	474	4.9	9,834	9,392	442	4.5
Ziebach	961	904	57	5.9	1,148	1,095	53	4.6

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.0 and 7.2. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 4
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing...............	$297.27	$ 319.18	$ 309.31	40.5	42.5	42.9	$ 7.34	$ 7.51	$ 7.21
Durable Goods.............	305.87	310.57	296.10	41.9	41.8	42.0	7.30	7.43	7.05
Nondurable Goods..........	285.29	327.56	326.78	38.5	43.1	44.1	7.41	7.60	7.41
Sioux Falls MSA									
Manufacturing...............	$278.85	$ 351.09	$ 324.57	39.0	47.0	46.7	$ 7.15	$ 7.47	$ 6.95

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 5
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

1967=100	Aug. 1985	July 1985	Aug. 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
All Items.............	323.5	322.8	313.0	.2	3.4
Food & Beverages....	301.8	301.6	296.9	.1	1.7
Housing.............	352.9	351.6	339.5	.4	3.9
Apparel.............	205.3	202.8	200.1	1.2	2.6
Transportation......	320.7	321.8	312.9	-.3	2.5
Medical Care........	406.6	404.0	381.9	.6	6.5
Entertainment.......	265.7	265.7	256.4	.0	3.6

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 6
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984
Sex, Total	1,983	2,434	1,489	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	950	1,024	732	47.9	42.1	49.2
Female	1,033	1,410	757	52.1	57.9	50.8
Race, Total	1,983	2,434	1,489	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	1,737	1,984	1,295	87.6	81.5	87.0
Nonwhite	246	450	194	12.4	18.5	13.0
Age, Total	1,983	2,434	1,489	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	1,504	1,801	1,080	75.8	74.0	72.5
Over 45	479	633	409	24.2	26.0	27.5
[2] Industry, Total	1,983	2,434	1,489	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	20	39	14	1.0	1.6	.9
Construction	175	186	113	8.8	7.6	7.6
Manufacturing	724	754	311	36.5	31.0	20.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	75	66	48	3.8	2.7	3.2
Trade	427	499	352	21.5	20.5	23.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	61	68	54	3.1	2.8	3.6
Services	377	627	432	19.0	25.8	29.0
Government	124	195	165	6.3	8.0	11.1
[2] Occupation, Total	1,983	2,434	1,489	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	297	382	330	15.0	15.7	22.2
Clerical and Sales	450	593	391	22.7	24.4	26.3
Services	204	307	158	10.3	12.6	10.6
Processing	74	68	75	3.7	2.8	5.0
Machine Trade	68	69	54	3.4	2.8	3.6
Benchwork	452	523	131	22.8	21.5	8.8
Structural Work	257	286	235	13.0	11.8	15.8
Other	181	206	115	9.1	8.5	7.7
Duration of Current Unemployment Total	1,983	2,434	1,489	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	349	304	337	17.6	12.5	22.6
3-4 Weeks	220	307	235	11.1	12.6	15.8
5-14 Weeks	855	1,263	599	43.1	51.9	40.2
15 Weeks & Over	559	560	318	28.2	23.0	21.4

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[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SOUTH DAKOTA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

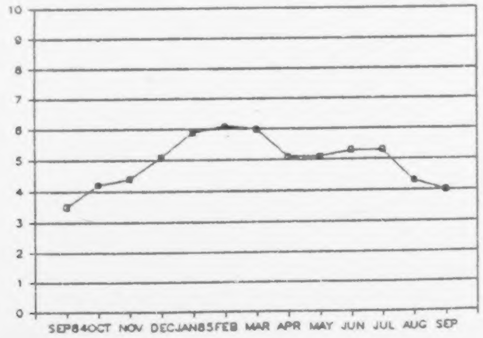

TABLE 7
SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,316	1,626	1,342	-19.1	-1.9
B. Weeks Claimed	8,220	10,238	5,982	-19.7	37.4
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$691,356	$990,257	$452,711	-30.2	52.7
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	$30,865,200	$31,417,400	$23,913,100	-1.8	29.1
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	7,959	8,423	6,807	-5.5	16.9
F. Nonag Placements	3,990	4,238	4,212	-5.9	-5.3
G. Nonag Job Openings	4,571	5,245	4,798	-12.9	-4.7

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

TABLE 8
JOINT JOB SERVICE AND SOCIAL SERVICE ACTIVITY

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	September 1985 People	September 1985 Savings in Dollars
H. Employed	30	$6,438
I. Partial Employment	95	$6,626

The data in this table are taken from the records of the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the state Unemployment Insurance program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our state program.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

I. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

The Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

According to the latest data available (1984) from the Current Population Survey, women's participation rates (percent of population in labor force) in South Dakota were higher in each age group when compared to the national rates. South Dakota women in the 20 to 44 year age group posted a 76 percent participation rate and in the 45 to 54 year age group 69 percent of the population was in the labor force. Women in the 55 to 64 and 65 plus year age groups posted rates of 50 and 12 percent respectively.

Source: Current Population Survey, 1984

DID YOU KNOW:

On the national level between 1965 and the first half of 1985, the participation rate of women age 20 to 44 grew by 27 percent. Women in the 45 to 54 year age group increased their participation rate by 14 percent during this same time.

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION RATES

	Age			
	20 to 44 Years	45 to 54 Years	55 to 64 Years	65 Years and Over
1965......................	44%	51%	41%	10%
1970......................	50	54	43	10
1975......................	58	55	41	8
1980......................	66	60	41	8
1984......................	70	63	42	8
1985 (January-June Average)	71	65	42	7

During the past 20 years, women age 55 to 64 showed little or no change in participation rates. The small decline among women age 65 and over reflects the large increase in numbers in this population group that more than offset a slight gain in the labor force.

Source: Employment in Perspective: Women in the Labor Force, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Report 721.

For this and other information contact:

THE LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CENTER
Box 4730
Aberdeen, SD 57401

Phone: (605) 622-2314

12/12/85 S7355-1A

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

OCTOBER, 1985 PUBLISHED NOVEMBER, 1985

CAREER INFORMATION RESOURCES AVAILABLE

The need and demand for quality occupational employment information has never been greater. The South Dakota Occupational Outlook Handbook and its new computerized counterpart, the South Dakota Career Information Delivery System (CIDS) are invaluable tools in meeting those needs and demands.

The Outlook Handbook, which was first introduced one year ago, has been updated and enhanced in its second edition. The recently-introduced CIDS is a computerized version of the handbook that allows for access to Outlook Handbook information on Apple II and Commodore 64 microcomputers.

The Outlook Handbook and the CIDS are the most up-to-date sources of occupational employment information for more than 300 occupations specific to South Dakota. For each occupation, these resources describe what workers do on the job, the types of places in which they work, the training and education needed, South Dakota schools offering training and education, earnings, working conditions and some idea of employment levels anticipated in the years ahead.

The Outlook Handbook and the CIDS also take a look at the annual average estimated demand for workers in the years ahead. The first edition of the handbook projected employment levels through 1990, while the second edition and the CIDS project employment through 1995.

In the second edition of the Outlook Handbook and the new CIDS, occupations are grouped into clusters requiring relatively similar skills, education and experience. Grouping occupations in this manner allows individuals using the information, while choosing a career, to expand their horizons and look at more than one career option in related fields.

An important aspect of the occupational information provided in the handbook and the CIDS is the demand and supply of workers for each cluster of occupations. The supply of workers, when available, is matched against the demand. Matching the supply with the demand allows individuals a chance to determine the amount of competition they will encounter when entering an occupation. It also gives employers the opportunity to determine the anticipated supply of labor in each occupation.

The information in the handbook and the CIDS can be useful to individuals who are considering their first career or changing careers. Career counselors have also found it helpful when they assist individuals who are planning their careers.

The computerized CIDS allows for exploration of occupational information based on Ohio Vocational Interest Survey (OVIS) and Differential Aptitude Test (DAT) scores if the user has taken one or both of these tests. South Dakota high school freshmen and juniors take these tests. The CIDS also contains a built-in interest inventory test. This allows CIDS users who have not taken the OVIS or DAT to also obtain occupational information based on their interests.

Employers can use the information in these resources to obtain an idea of future staffing patterns. Community and industrial developers find this information to be useful in determining the expected supply of labor in selected occupations for potential industries. Labor groups, educators and employment and training program planners also find the occupational information useful as they plan for the future.

The basis of the information in the Outlook Handbook and the CIDS is the Occupational Employment Survey (OES). This survey of employers across South Dakota captures employment by occupation for each industry.

A special thank you is extended to the many employers who participated in this survey making the occupational employment projections in the Outlook Handbook and the CIDS possible. An often unnoticed return of the time spent by employers in filling out

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the survey is a well-informed labor force. By hiring an employee who has taken the time and effort to make an informed career decision, employers know that they have not only hired someone who can do the job, but have also hired someone who knows that this is what they want to do.

Choosing a career and planning for future personnel needs involves many important decisions. The South Dakota Occupational Outlook Handbook and the South Dakota Career Information Delivery System can answer questions by providing occupational information and direction. Both informational sources are available from the Labor Market Information Center at the address on the last page of this Labor Bulletin.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN OCTOBER, 1985

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in South Dakota was 245,300 in October, 1985. This was a decline of 0.8 percent or 2,000 workers from one-year-ago October levels. However, every major industry, with the exception of the mining and manufacturing industries, posted an increase over one-year-ago employment levels.

The construction industry posted an increase of 800 jobs over year-ago levels to bring the October 1985 level to 11,000. This was the largest over-the-year increase among South Dakota's major industries and was caused by an increase in work activity in all sectors of the construction industry.

Employment levels in the transportation/communication/public utilities and the wholesale/retail trade industries increased by 500 each over October 1984 levels. An increase of 500 workers in the transportation sector of the transportation/communication/public utilities industry pushed employment in this industry to 12,700 in October of this year. An increase of 1,000 workers in the retail trade sector of the wholesale/retail trade industry offset a drop of 500 in the wholesale sector and brought employment in the trade industry to 65,100 in October, 1985.

Two other major industries also recorded employment increases over the last year. The finance/insurance/real estate industry and the services industry both noted employment increases of 400 each.

A review of month-to-month changes in nonfarm employment showed an overall decrease of 1,000 jobs from September to October. This is a reflection of normal seasonal employment decreases in the construction, wholesale/retail trade and services industries.

The major decreases in month-to-month employment occurred in two industries closely related to the traditional tourist season. Retail trade employment decreased by 1,500 and the hotels, amusements, personal and business sector of the services industry decreased by 900. The construction industry also noted a traditional seasonal decrease in employment from September to October. Construction employment declined by 200 to 11,000.

The major increase in monthly employment took place in state and local educational institutions. An increase of 1,900 employees in local education and 600 in state education reflects that schools throughout the state were completing their hiring of staff such as teacher's aides and some work-study students.

South Dakota recorded an unemployment rate of 4.5 percent in October, 1985. This is an increase of one-half percent from the September rate of 4.0 percent. This increase is consistent with previous yearly trends. In seven of the past 10 years, the unemployment rate has increased from September to October. It remained the same in two of the other three years and decreased once during this time period. Only in 1980 did unemployment fall from September to October when it decreased one-tenth of one percent.

SOUTH DAKOTA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

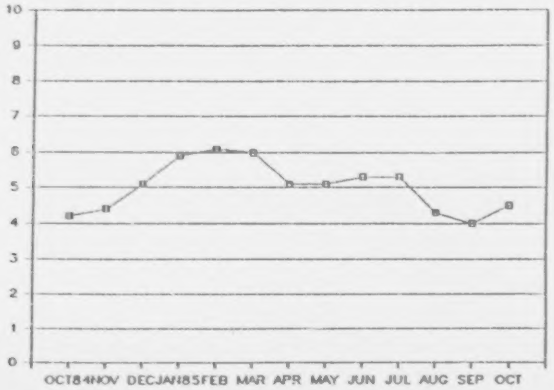


TABLE 1
LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	OCTOBER 1985 (1)				OCTOBER 1984			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	116,346,000	108,428,000	7,917,000	6.8 (3)	114,250,000	106,262,000	7,989,000	7.0 (3)
South Dakota	350,100	334,300	15,900	4.5	350,900	336,100	14,800	4.2
Sioux Falls MSA	72,069	68,955	3,114	4.3	69,708	67,315	2,393	3.4
Aurora	1,467	1,440	27	1.8	1,566	1,484	82	5.2
Beadle	9,536	9,100	436	4.6	9,655	9,265	390	4.0
Bennett	1,393	1,345	48	3.4	1,351	1,312	39	2.9
Bon Homme	3,236	3,077	159	4.9	3,869	3,683	186	4.8
Brookings	14,341	13,626	715	5.0	14,162	13,579	583	4.1
Brown	19,528	18,503	1,025	5.2	20,285	19,264	1,021	5.0
Brule	3,241	3,121	120	3.7	2,970	2,912	58	2.0
Buffalo	456	367	89	19.5	546	444	102	18.7
Butte	3,743	3,576	167	4.5	3,973	3,719	254	6.4
Campbell	1,035	961	74	7.1	802	790	12	1.5
Charles Mix	4,120	3,922	198	4.8	3,977	3,847	130	3.3
Clark	1,848	1,794	54	2.9	1,821	1,768	53	2.9
Clay	6,358	5,998	360	5.7	5,701	5,444	257	4.5
Codington	10,720	10,278	442	4.1	10,698	10,094	604	5.6
Corson	1,438	1,339	99	6.9	1,400	1,318	82	5.9
Custer	2,620	2,490	130	5.0	2,623	2,492	131	5.0
Davison	9,550	9,157	393	4.1	9,670	9,341	329	3.4
Day	3,057	2,900	157	5.1	3,127	2,968	159	5.1
Deuel	2,092	1,925	167	8.0	2,004	1,904	100	5.0
Dewey	1,825	1,699	126	6.9	1,836	1,694	142	7.7
Douglas	1,796	1,684	112	6.2	1,947	1,809	138	7.1
Edmunds	1,956	1,859	97	5.0	2,035	1,995	40	2.0
Fall River	3,334	3,177	157	4.7	3,609	3,441	168	4.7
Faulk	1,177	1,158	19	1.6	1,402	1,381	21	1.5
Grant	4,558	4,395	163	3.6	4,544	4,343	201	4.4
Gregory	2,480	2,412	68	2.7	2,633	2,556	77	2.9
Haakon	1,418	1,379	39	2.8	1,235	1,191	44	3.6
Hamlin	2,155	2,077	78	3.6	2,252	2,157	95	4.2
Hand	2,168	1,972	196	9.0	2,019	1,994	25	1.2
Hanson	1,204	1,088	116	9.6	1,077	1,054	23	2.1
Harding	764	756	8	1.0	733	726	7	1.0
Hughes	8,189	7,918	271	3.3	8,004	7,766	238	3.0
Hutchinson	4,209	4,062	147	3.5	4,528	4,344	184	4.1
Hyde	812	791	21	2.6	822	785	37	4.5
Jackson	1,234	1,193	41	3.3	1,352	1,319	33	2.4
Jerauld	1,321	1,205	116	8.8	1,225	1,211	14	1.1
Jones	629	610	19	3.0	625	593	32	5.1
Kingsbury	3,433	3,235	198	5.8	3,648	3,508	140	3.8
Lake	5,811	5,513	298	5.1	5,870	5,634	236	4.0
Lawrence	9,906	9,588	318	3.2	9,851	9,368	483	4.9
Lincoln	6,579	6,236	343	5.2	6,495	6,264	231	3.6
Lyman	1,542	1,464	78	5.1	1,466	1,419	47	3.2
McCook	2,715	2,605	110	4.1	2,787	2,699	88	3.2
McPherson	1,509	1,459	50	3.3	1,675	1,552	123	7.3
Marshall	1,939	1,856	83	4.3	2,141	1,943	198	9.2
Meade	6,179	5,941	238	3.9	6,463	6,153	310	4.8
Mellette	828	795	33	4.0	733	698	35	4.8
Miner	1,851	1,789	62	3.3	1,809	1,753	56	3.1
Minnehaha	72,069	68,955	3,114	4.3	69,708	67,315	2,393	3.4
Moody	3,746	3,626	120	3.2	3,937	3,603	334	8.5
Pennington	44,161	42,295	1,866	4.2	43,969	42,133	1,836	4.2
Perkins	2,449	2,370	79	3.2	2,279	2,186	93	4.1
Potter	1,826	1,776	50	2.7	1,921	1,858	63	3.3
Roberts	4,218	4,001	217	5.1	4,498	4,284	214	4.8
Sanborn	1,453	1,422	31	2.1	1,422	1,341	81	5.7
Shannon	2,896	2,631	265	9.2	3,206	2,931	275	8.6
Spink	3,516	3,380	136	3.9	3,724	3,607	117	3.1
Stanley	1,218	1,144	74	6.1	1,518	1,390	128	8.4
Sully	677	667	10	1.5	687	678	9	1.3
Todd	2,354	2,174	180	7.6	2,102	1,965	137	6.5
Tripp	3,331	3,195	136	4.1	3,015	2,975	40	1.3
Turner	4,041	3,839	202	5.0	4,077	3,909	168	4.1
Union	5,261	4,935	326	6.2	5,915	5,577	338	5.7
Walworth	2,960	2,838	122	4.1	3,059	2,942	117	3.8
Yankton	9,701	9,294	407	4.2	9,759	9,383	376	3.9
Ziebach	940	872	68	7.2	1,121	1,077	44	3.9

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

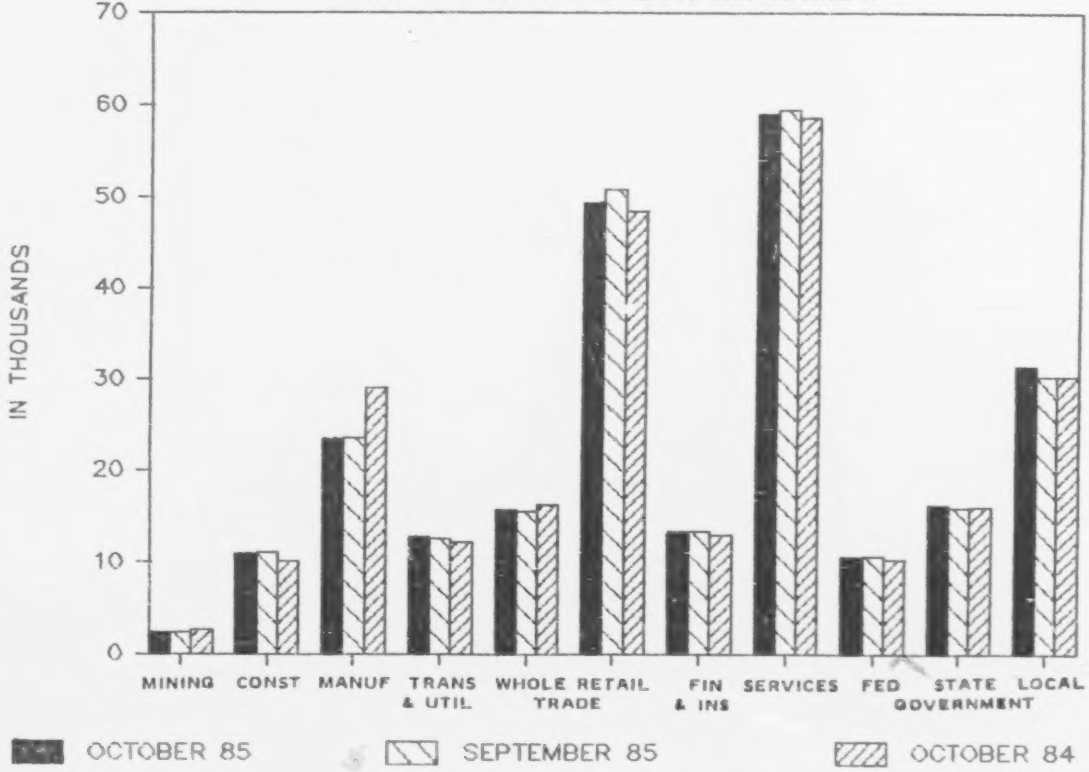
(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.1 and 7.3 . The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 2

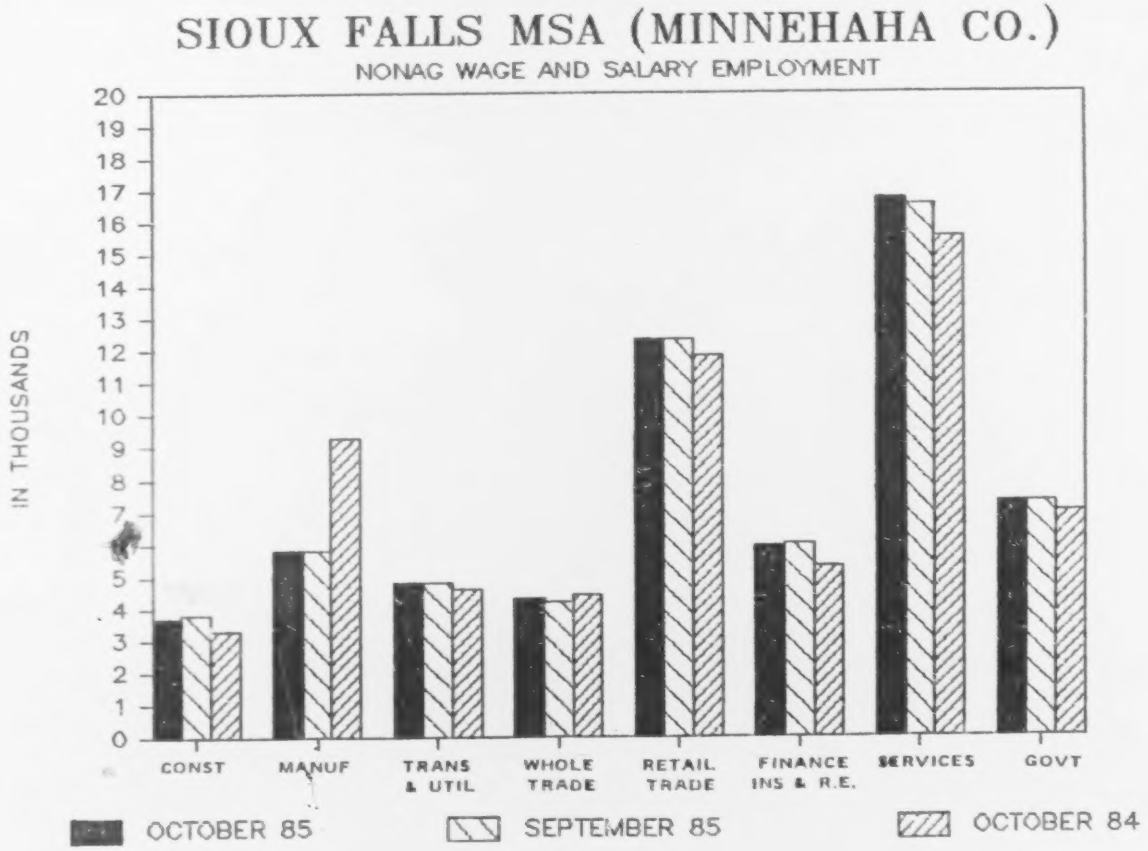
SOUTH DAKOTA

NONAG WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	Oct 1985	Sept 1985	Oct 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	245,300	246,300	247,300	-.4	-.8
MINING..............................	2,400	2,400	2,700	.0	-11.1
CONSTRUCTION........................	11,000	11,200	10,200	-1.8	7.8
MANUFACTURING.......................	23,400	23,500	29,000	-.4	-19.3
Durable Goods.....................	13,000	13,000	15,900	.0	-18.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery...	7,300	7,300	10,300	.0	-29.1
Nondurable Goods..................	10,400	10,400	13,100	.0	-20.6
Food & Kindred Products.........	5,100	5,200	7,900	-1.9	-35.4
Paper, Printing & Publishing....	2,700	2,700	2,700	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.	12,700	12,600	12,200	.8	4.1
Transportation....................	7,600	7,600	7,200	.0	5.6
Communication & Public Utilities..	5,000	5,100	5,000	-2.0	.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..........	65,100	66,500	64,600	-2.1	.8
Wholesale Trade...................	15,700	15,600	16,200	.6	-3.1
Durable Goods...................	6,700	6,700	7,000	.0	-4.3
Nondurable Goods................	9,000	9,000	9,100	.0	-1.1
Retail Trade......................	49,400	50,900	48,400	-2.9	2.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE..	13,400	13,500	13,000	-.7	3.1
SERVICES............................	59,100	59,500	58,700	-.7	.7
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business..	15,000	15,900	15,200	-5.7	-1.3
Medical and Health................	22,500	22,600	22,400	-.4	.4
Educational, Membership & Social..	18,100	17,400	17,900	4.0	1.1
GOVERNMENT..........................	58,300	57,200	56,900	1.9	2.5
Federal...........................	10,600	10,800	10,300	-1.9	2.9
State.............................	16,300	16,000	16,100	1.9	1.2
State Education.................	8,000	7,400	8,000	8.1	.0
Local.............................	31,400	30,400	30,400	3.3	3.3
Local Education.................	18,200	16,300	17,400	11.7	4.6

TABLE 3


SIOUX FALLS MSA (MINNEHAHA CO.)

NONAG WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	Oct 1985	Sept 1985	Oct 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL..................................	60,800	60,700	61,200	.2	-.7
1/ MINING..............................	----	----	----	---	---
CONSTRUCTION	3,700	3,800	3,300	-2.6	12.1
MANUFACTURING........................	5,800	5,800	9,300	.0	-37.6
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES..	4,800	4,800	4,600	.0	4.3
TRADE..................................	16,500	16,500	16,100	.0	2.5
Wholesale Trade....................	4,300	4,200	4,400	2.4	-2.3
Retail Trade.......................	12,300	12,300	11,800	.0	4.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE...	5,900	6,000	5,300	-1.7	11.3
SERVICES.............................	16,700	16,500	15,500	1.2	7.7
GOVERNMENT...........................	7,300	7,300	7,000	.0	4.3

The figures in Tables 2 and 3 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 4
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct 1985	Sept 1985	Oct 1984	Oct 1985	Sept 1985	Oct 1984	Oct 1985	Sept 1985	Oct 1984
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing...............	$296.60	$298.96	$308.29	39.6	40.4	42.7	$ 7.49	$ 7.40	$ 7.22
Durable Goods.............	306.53	308.58	297.65	41.2	41.7	42.4	7.44	7.40	7.02
Nondurable Goods..........	282.74	284.16	322.07	37.4	38.4	43.0	7.56	7.40	7.49
Sioux Falls MSA									
Manufacturing...............	$275.28	$280.02	$332.72	38.5	39.0	46.6	$ 7.15	$ 7.18	$ 7.14

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 5
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	Sept 1985	Aug 1985	Sept 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items.............	324.5	323.5	314.5	.3	3.2
Food & Beverages....	302.1	301.8	296.4	.1	1.9
Housing.............	353.8	352.9	341.4	.3	3.6
Apparel.............	209.6	205.3	204.2	2.1	2.6
Transportation......	319.7	320.7	313.7	-.3	1.9
Medical Care........	408.3	406.6	383.1	.4	6.6
Entertainment.......	266.8	265.7	257.3	.4	3.7

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 6
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	Oct 1985	Sept 1985	Oct 1984	Oct 1985	Sept 1985	Oct 1984
Sex, Total	1,936	1,983	1,684	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	973	950	763	50.3	47.9	45.3
Female	963	1,033	921	49.7	52.1	54.7
Race, Total	1,936	1,983	1,684	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	1,717	1,737	1,470	88.7	87.6	87.3
Nonwhite	219	246	214	11.3	12.4	12.7
Age, Total	1,936	1,983	1,684	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	1,449	1,504	1,240	74.8	75.8	73.6
Over 45	487	479	444	25.2	24.2	26.4
[2] Industry, Total	1,936	1,983	1,684	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	24	20	12	1.2	1.0	.7
Construction	194	175	145	10.0	8.8	8.6
Manufacturing	673	724	490	34.8	36.5	29.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	64	75	59	3.3	3.8	3.5
Trade	430	427	304	22.2	21.5	18.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	57	61	64	2.9	3.1	3.8
Services	369	377	454	19.1	19.0	27.0
Government	125	124	156	6.5	6.3	9.3
[2] Occupation, Total	1,936	1,983	1,684	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	269	297	335	13.9	15.0	19.9
Clerical and Sales	413	450	388	21.3	22.7	23.0
Services	224	204	182	11.6	10.3	10.8
Processing	53	74	90	2.7	3.7	5.3
Machine Trade	88	68	75	4.5	3.4	4.5
Benchwork	416	452	239	21.5	22.8	14.2
Structural Work	298	257	247	15.4	13.0	14.7
Other	175	181	128	9.0	9.1	7.6
Duration of Current Unemployment Total	1,936	1,983	1,684	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	343	349	429	17.7	17.6	25.5
3-4 Weeks	216	220	238	11.2	11.1	14.1
5-14 Weeks	816	855	663	42.1	43.1	39.4
15 Weeks & Over	561	559	354	29.0	28.2	21.0

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[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

TABLE 7
SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

				Percent Change From	
	Oct 1985	Sept 1985	Oct 1984	Last Month	Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims....................	2,256	1,316	2,337	71.4	-3.5
B. Weeks Claimed.....................	10,036	8,220	8,203	22.1	22.3
C. Amount of Benefit Payments........	$786,836	$691,356	$505,121	13.8	55.8
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance...	$32,025,900	$30,865,200	$26,485,400	3.8	20.9
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).............	7,403	7,959	7,246	-7.0	2.2
F. Nonag Placements.................	4,260	3,990	4,174	6.8	2.1
G. Nonag Job Openings...............	4,812	4,571	4,557	5.3	5.6

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

TABLE 8
JOINT JOB SERVICE AND SOCIAL SERVICE ACTIVITY

	October 1985	
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	People	Savings in Dollars
H. Employed..	43	$9,395
I. Partial Employment...............................	94	$8,459

The data in this table are taken from the records of the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the state Unemployment Insurance program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our state program.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

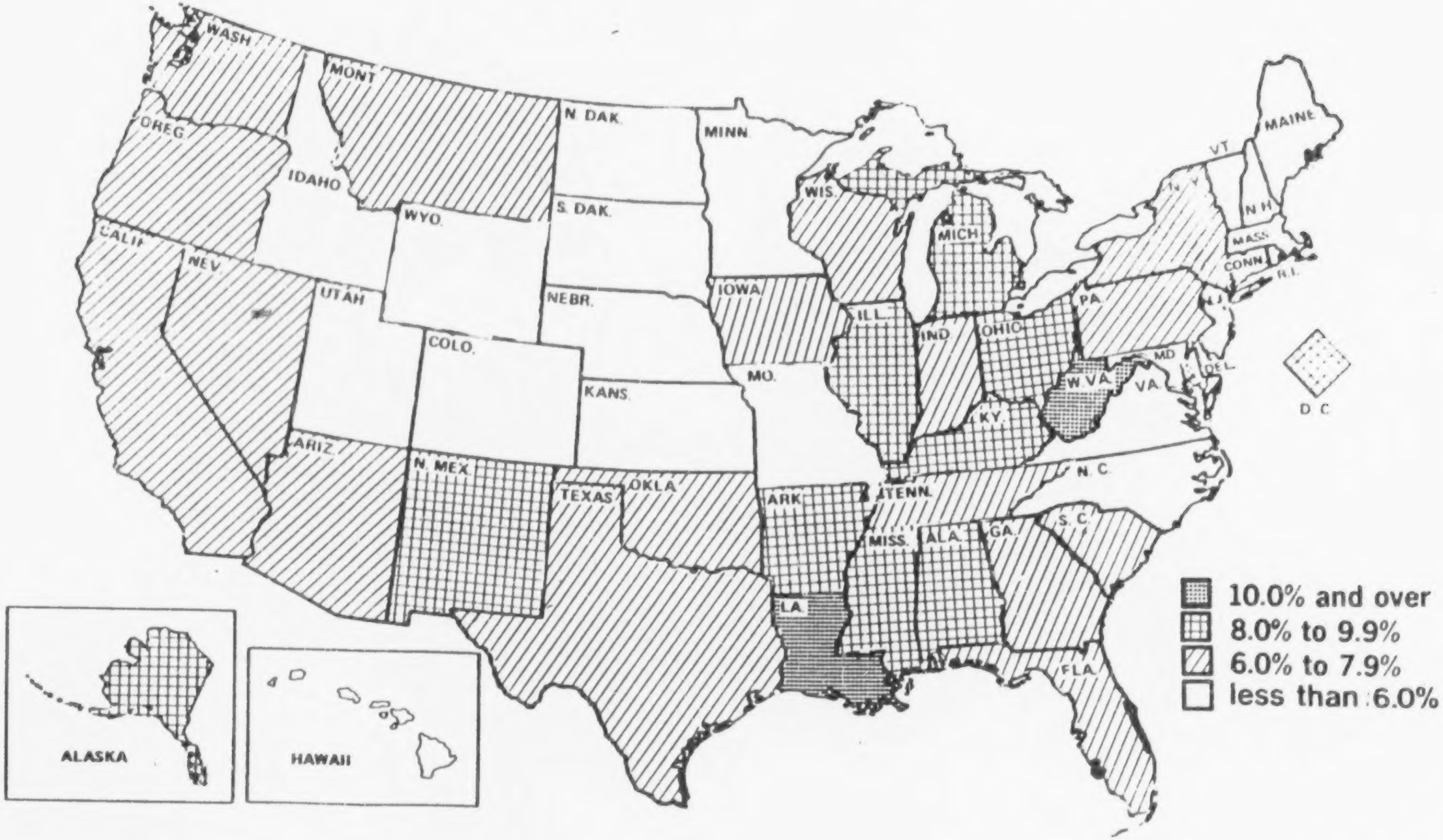
F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

I. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

Unemployment Rates by State, September 1985


WASH
OREG
CALIF
IDAHO
NEV
MONT
WYO
UTAH
ARIZ
COLO
N. MEX
N. DAK
S. DAK
NEBR
KANS
OKLA
TEXAS
MINN
IOWA
MO
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WIS
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OHIO
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TENN
MISS
ALA
GA
FLA
S.C.
N.C.
VA
W.VA
MD
DEL
PA
N.Y.
N.J.
VT
N.H.
MAINE
MASS
CONN
R.I.
D.C.
ALASKA
HAWAII
▦ 10.0% and over
⊞ 8.0% to 9.9%
▨ 6.0% to 7.9%
☐ less than 6.0%

The Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

South Dakota female employment in service, farming, forestry and fishing occupations shows a substantially higher distribution of total female employment than other areas of the United States--including the 12-state midwest area of which South Dakota is a part. As a result of that higher distribution, other segments may register a lesser share.

The following data shows the 1984 percentage distribution of female occupational employment in South Dakota compared to the four regional areas of the United States:

1984 FEMALE OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION				
	AREA				SOUTH DAKOTA
OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	NORTHEAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	
Total Employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and Professional Specialty	23.5	21.4	21.5	24.5	19.9
Executive, Administrative and Managerial	8.0	7.4	8.2	10.7	5.8
Professional Specialty	15.5	14.0	13.3	13.8	14.1
Technical, Sales and Administrative Support	47.0	44.9	44.5	46.7	39.9
Technicians and Related Support	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.5
Sales	12.5	13.0	13.6	13.3	11.9
Administrative Support, Including Clerical	30.8	28.6	27.6	30.4	25.5
Service Occupations	17.0	20.3	19.3	17.8	26.1
Precision Production, Craft and Repair	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.8	1.9
Operators, Fabricators and Laborers	9.9	9.3	11.1	6.9	6.7
Machine Operators, Assemblers and Inspectors	7.8	6.8	8.5	4.7	4.6
Transportation and Material Moving	.7	.8	.8	.9	.5
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers and Laborers	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.6
Farming, Forestry and Fishing	.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	5.4

Source: Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1984
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2234

For this and other information contact:

THE LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CENTER
Box 4730
Aberdeen, SD 57401

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1/31/86 57355-1A

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

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JOB OPPORTUNITIES IN THE NEAR FUTURE

Whether a person is preparing to enter the world of work for the first time, reentering the labor force after an absence or is unemployed, many questions arise about finding a job. Some make long-range plans that may include college or other long-term training. Others look more to the immediate future and need to know where the jobs will be during the next few years.

Estimates of employment opportunities by occupation through 1987 recently have been completed. Shown in the table below are the 15 occupational groupings that are projected to have the highest number of annual openings for workers through 1987 in South Dakota.

Each of the occupational areas listed is actually a cluster of occupations that require relatively similar skills, education and experience. This allows the job seeker to look at more than one option since the job skills needed for one occupation within the cluster are usually transferable to another occupation within that cluster. For example, the farm occupations category actually includes the individual occupations of farmers, farm managers, farm workers, farm equipment operators and supervisors that are farm, forestry or agriculture related.

The number of openings expected in the near future are classified into one of two categories: openings due to growth or openings due to replacement.

Openings due to growth show overall employment change within an occupational cluster and are a result of positive or negative growth within the industries that employ those occupations. Positive growth results in new job openings while negative

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS
1984-1987

	Annual Openings		
Occupation	Growth	Replacement	Total
Farm Occupations	-152	2,319	2,167
General Sales	384	1,117	1,501
Food Service	51	813	864
Administrators and Managers	-41	773	732
Secretaries and Stenographers	133	412	545
Education/Teachers	-58	592	534
Janitors and Cleaners	-22	477	455
General Accounting and Bookkeeping Clerks	96	335	431
Sales Managers and Supervisors	52	370	422
Cooks and Bakers	12	316	328
Child Care Workers	75	242	317
Trades Helpers	24	240	264
Office Clerks	-38	298	260
Maids and Housekeepers	-51	301	250
Financial Clerks	128	102	230

Source: South Dakota Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, 12/85.

growth results in an overall decline in employment within those occupations.

Some of the occupational categories listed in the table will have a significant number of openings through 1987 because of growth within the industries that employ those occupations. For example, there are an anticipated 230 annual openings for financial clerks through 1987. Approximately 56 percent of those openings will be due to growth. The remainder of the openings for financial clerks will be due to replacement. Openings due to replacement are job opportunities resulting from employees separating from the labor force for reasons including death, illness or retirement. This accounts for most of the openings anticipated through 1987.

The significance of replacement openings can be shown by examining the anticipated number of openings within farm occupations. Farming occupations are expected to decrease by 152 jobs a year. However, approximately 2,100 annual openings are still expected through 1987 because of the more than 2,300 openings caused by replacement needs. The number of replacement openings appears high because the farm occupations cluster is much larger than the other clusters and because of the high rate of people leaving this occupational group. Employment opportunities in this area are limited, however. Many of these openings are not available to the general public, as they are usually filled by family members.

Even though the number of farm owners and tenants is expected to decrease dramatically, employment increases in other farm occupations are expected to partially offset this decline. Larger farms, even with increases in technology, will still require some additional farm workers and equipment operators.

General sales occupations are estimated to have the second highest number of annual openings after farm occupations. Sales occupations, however, will have the greatest number of yearly openings due to growth, 384. More than one of four sales openings will be new positions, created through growth, while 1,117 will be annual replacement openings.

The occupational clusters listed in Table I are those which are expected to provide the greatest number of openings through 1987. For those persons looking to the immediate future, the information can be used to determine what occupational groups will provide the greatest number of employment opportunities.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN NOVEMBER 1985

Nonfarm wage and salaried employment in the state totaled 243,100 in November 1985. This was down 4,500 from the November 1984 level, which was the highest November nonfarm employment level recorded. Despite the over-the-year drop in employment, six of the eight major industry groups posted employment gains. Only manufacturing and mining noted employment declines.

Employment levels in the transportation/communication/public utilities and the construction industry increased by 500 each over November 1984 levels. These were the largest over-the-year increases among South Dakota's major industries. The increase in construction employment was mainly caused by a rise in heavy construction activity involving sewer and pipeline work. An increase of 300 workers in the transportation sector of the transportation/communication/public utilities industry pushed employment in this industry to 12,600 in November.

On a month-to-month basis, nonfarm employment fell by 2,400 jobs from October to November. A decrease has taken place every year for the past 10 years during this time. This is a result of normal seasonal employment declines in the construction, services and wholesale/retail trade industries. The extremely cold and snowy November in South Dakota slowed economic activity in the state. Slack work periods in the manufacturing industry also contributed to the decrease.

Employment decreased by 900 in the construction industry as a result of the early onset of cold weather. This is a higher-than-average decline as October to November employment decreases in the construction industry have averaged approximately 650 a year during the last five years.

The services industry, specifically the hotels/amusement/personal and business sector, also showed a seasonal decline in employment. Total employment in this industry fell by 800 from October to November. The wholesale/retail trade industry employment exhibited a greater than normal seasonal decrease of 700. Most of this decrease occurred in eating and drinking establishments as the severe winter weather may have kept people at home.

The winter weather which drove down temperatures had the opposite affect on South Dakota's unemployment rate which rose to 5.7 percent. Jobless South Dakotans numbered 19,502 in November compared to 15,900 last month and 15,144 one year ago.

TABLE 1
LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	November 1985 (1)				November 1984			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	116,097,000	108,282,000	7,815,000	6.7 (3)	114,115,000	106,246,000	7,869,000	6.0 (3)
South Dakota	342,800	323,300	19,500	5.7	341,700	326,600	15,100	4.4
Sioux Falls MSA	71,710	68,008	3,702	5.2	68,655	66,742	1,913	2.8
Aurora	1,418	1,393	25	1.8	1,401	1,372	29	2.1
Beadle	9,199	8,735	464	5.0	9,552	9,167	385	4.0
Bennett	1,448	1,406	42	2.9	1,232	1,199	33	2.7
Bon Homme	3,012	2,808	204	6.8	3,764	3,547	217	5.8
Brookings	14,478	13,468	1,010	7.0	14,480	13,324	1,156	8.0
Brown	19,403	18,288	1,115	5.7	19,822	18,896	926	4.7
Brule	3,153	3,029	124	3.9	2,843	2,751	92	3.2
Buffalo	430	348	82	19.1	543	425	118	21.7
Butte	3,531	3,340	191	5.4	3,684	3,561	123	3.3
Campbell	765	734	31	4.1	745	720	25	3.4
Charles Mix	3,829	3,627	202	5.3	3,767	3,635	132	3.5
Clark	1,823	1,716	107	5.9	1,679	1,610	69	4.1
Clay	6,438	5,918	520	8.1	5,623	5,406	217	3.9
Codington	11,107	10,374	733	6.6	10,783	9,851	932	8.6
Corson	1,237	1,137	100	8.1	1,270	1,174	96	7.6
Custer	2,436	2,287	149	6.1	2,448	2,339	109	4.5
Davison	9,527	9,107	420	4.4	9,616	9,298	318	3.3
Day	2,991	2,780	211	7.1	3,012	2,853	159	5.3
Deuel	1,989	1,749	240	12.1	1,853	1,699	154	8.3
Dewey	1,784	1,671	113	6.3	1,791	1,657	134	7.5
Douglas	1,740	1,660	80	4.6	1,720	1,675	45	2.6
Edmunds	1,846	1,764	82	4.4	1,918	1,862	56	2.9
Fall River	3,241	3,123	118	3.6	3,433	3,323	110	3.2
Faulk	1,181	1,072	109	9.2	1,321	1,301	20	1.5
Grant	4,332	4,105	227	5.2	4,469	4,221	248	5.5
Gregory	2,420	2,280	140	5.8	2,453	2,410	43	1.8
Haakon	1,503	1,439	64	4.3	1,194	1,172	22	1.8
Hamlin	2,153	2,006	147	6.8	2,211	2,050	161	7.3
Hand	1,949	1,853	96	4.9	1,941	1,867	74	3.8
Hanson	1,029	969	60	5.8	1,019	943	76	7.5
Harding	635	630	5	0.8	665	660	5	0.8
Hughes	8,598	8,103	495	5.8	8,101	7,810	291	3.6
Hutchinson	3,927	3,767	160	4.1	4,234	4,066	168	4.0
Hyde	820	784	36	4.4	743	721	22	3.0
Jackson	1,115	1,062	53	4.8	1,214	1,143	71	5.8
Jerauld	1,284	1,200	84	6.5	1,152	1,138	14	1.2
Jones	543	507	36	6.6	562	537	25	4.4
Kingsbury	3,344	3,169	175	5.2	3,437	3,323	114	3.3
Lake	5,778	5,349	429	7.4	5,696	5,430	266	4.7
Lawrence	9,591	9,174	417	4.3	9,833	9,292	541	5.5
Lincoln	6,531	6,116	415	6.4	6,412	6,142	270	4.2
Lyman	1,435	1,357	78	5.4	1,367	1,307	60	4.4
McCook	2,633	2,495	138	5.2	2,907	2,576	331	11.4
McPherson	1,521	1,359	162	10.7	1,463	1,436	27	1.8
Marshall	1,948	1,772	176	9.0	1,906	1,799	107	5.6
Meade	6,787	6,358	429	6.3	6,311	6,029	282	4.5
Mellette	655	577	78	11.9	704	652	52	7.4
Miner	1,704	1,580	124	7.3	1,799	1,656	143	7.9
Minnehaha	71,710	68,008	3,702	5.2	68,655	66,742	1,913	2.8
Moody	3,638	3,465	173	4.8	3,621	3,415	206	5.7
Pennington	41,486	39,183	2,303	5.6	43,446	41,807	1,639	3.8
Perkins	2,225	2,161	64	2.9	2,090	2,050	40	1.9
Potter	1,712	1,599	113	6.6	1,808	1,718	90	5.0
Roberts	4,113	3,846	267	6.5	4,324	4,049	275	6.4
Sanborn	1,220	1,156	64	5.2	1,236	1,193	43	3.5
Shannon	3,201	2,939	262	8.2	2,905	2,659	246	8.5
Spink	3,318	3,196	122	3.7	3,531	3,370	161	4.6
Stanley	1,147	1,080	67	5.8	1,388	1,310	78	5.6
Sully	639	628	11	1.7	625	616	9	1.4
Todd	2,470	2,290	180	7.3	2,109	1,990	119	5.6
Tripp	3,195	2,991	204	6.4	2,897	2,743	154	5.3
Turner	3,948	3,721	227	5.7	3,857	3,691	166	4.3
Union	4,933	4,611	322	6.5	5,403	5,066	337	6.2
Walworth	3,042	2,876	166	5.5	2,922	2,846	76	2.6
Yankton	9,662	9,149	513	5.3	9,726	9,274	452	4.6
Ziebach	869	825	44	5.1	1,066	999	67	6.3

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

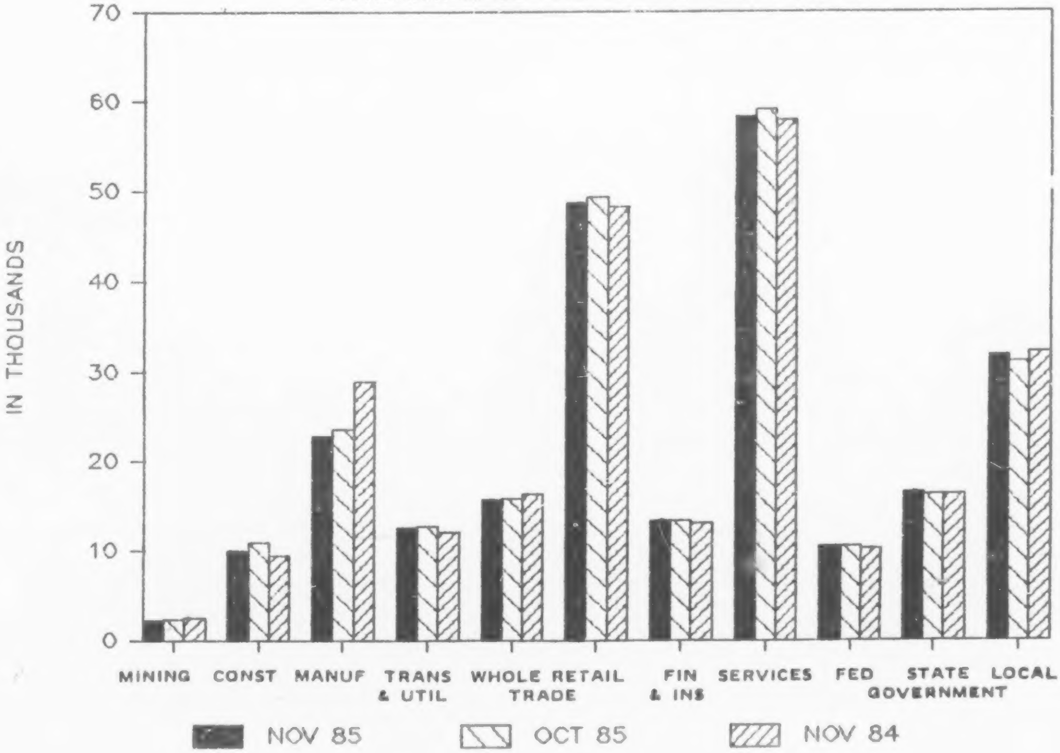
(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.0 and 7.1. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 2

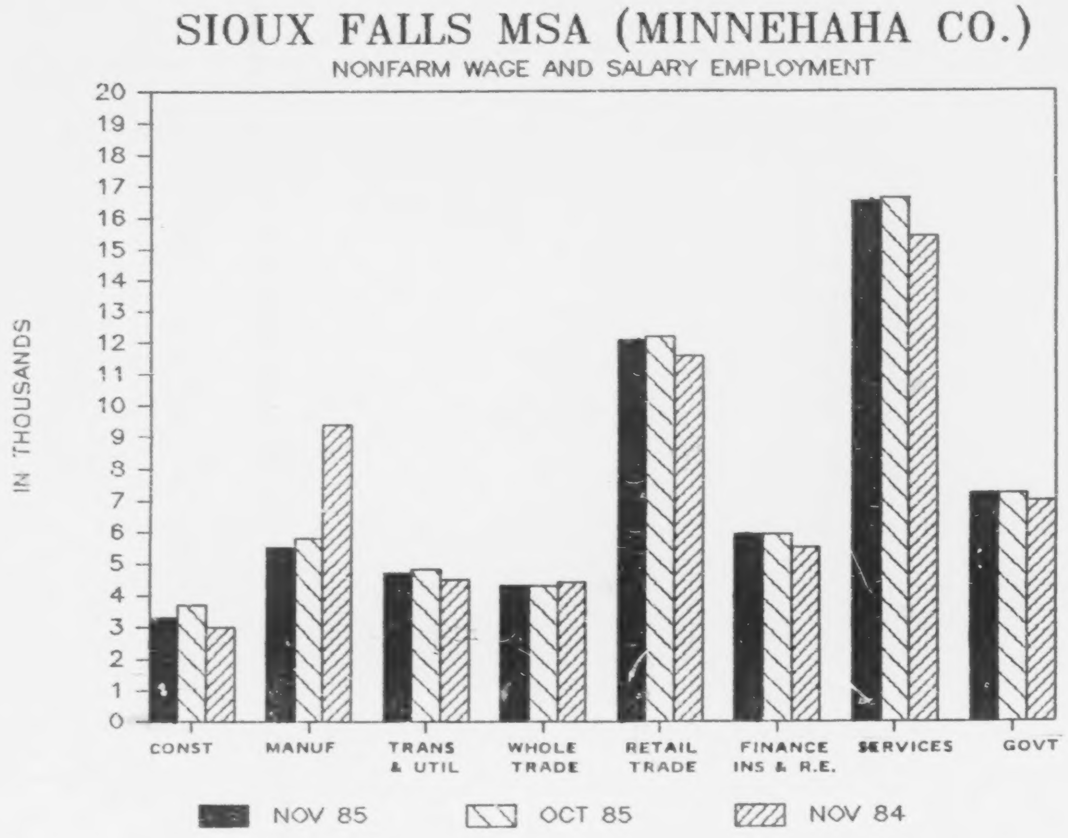
SOUTH DAKOTA

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	NOV. 1984	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	243.1	245.5	247.6	-1.0	-1.8
MINING	2.3	2.4	2.6	-4.2	-11.5
CONSTRUCTION	10.1	11.0	9.6	-8.2	5.2
MANUFACTURING	22.9	23.6	28.9	-3.0	-20.8
Durable Goods	12.9	13.0	15.8	-.8	-18.4
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	7.3	7.3	10.3	.0	-29.1
Nondurable Goods	10.1	10.6	13.2	-4.7	-23.5
Food & Kindred Products	5.1	5.4	8.0	-5.6	-36.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.7	2.7	2.7	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.6	12.7	12.1	-.8	4.1
Transportation	7.5	7.6	7.2	-1.3	4.2
Communication & Public Utilities	5.1	5.0	5.0	2.0	2.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	64.5	65.2	64.4	-1.1	.2
Wholesale Trade	15.7	15.8	16.2	-.6	-3.1
Durable Goods	6.7	6.7	6.9	.0	-2.9
Nondurable Goods	9.1	9.1	9.2	.0	-1.1
Retail Trade	48.8	49.4	48.3	-1.2	1.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.4	13.4	13.2	.0	1.5
SERVICES	58.3	59.1	57.9	-1.4	.7
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	14.3	14.9	14.5	-4.0	-1.4
Medical and Health	22.5	22.5	22.2	.0	1.4
Educational, Membership & Social	18.0	18.2	18.0	-1.1	.0
GOVERNMENT	58.9	58.1	58.7	1.4	.3
Federal	10.6	10.6	10.3	.0	2.9
State	16.5	16.3	16.2	1.2	1.9
State Education	8.2	8.0	8.2	2.5	.0
Local	31.8	31.2	32.2	1.9	-1.2
Local Education	18.1	17.9	17.6	1.1	2.8

TABLE 3


SIOUX FALLS MSA (MINNEHAHA CO.)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	NOV. 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL................................	59.5	60.5	60.8	-1.7	-2.1
1/ MINING..............................	---	---	---	---	---
CONSTRUCTION	3.3	3.7	3.0	-10.8	10.0
MANUFACTURING.......................	5.5	5.8	9.4	-5.2	-41.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES..	4.7	4.8	4.5	-2.1	4.4
TRADE................................	16.4	16.5	15.9	-.6	3.1
Wholesale Trade....................	4.3	4.3	4.4	.0	-2.3
Retail Trade.......................	12.1	12.2	11.6	-.8	4.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE...	5.9	5.9	5.5	.0	7.3
SERVICES.............................	16.5	16.6	15.4	-.6	7.1
GOVERNMENT...........................	7.2	7.2	7.0	.0	2.9

The figures in Tables 2 and 3 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 4
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	NOV. 1984	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	NOV. 1984	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	NOV. 1984
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing...............	$285.74	$296.21	$310.73	38.2	40.3	42.8	$ 7.48	$ 7.35	$ 7.26
Durable Goods.............	298.69	308.35	293.53	40.2	41.5	41.4	7.43	7.43	7.09
Nondurable Goods..........	266.46	279.08	333.02	35.2	38.6	44.7	7.57	7.23	7.45
Sioux Falls MSA									
Manufacturing...............	$264.98	$270.72	$336.80	37.8	38.4	48.6	$ 7.01	$ 7.05	$ 6.93

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 5
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	OCT. 1985	SEPT. 1985	OCT. 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items.............	325.5	324.5	315.3	.3	3.2
Food & Beverages....	302.5	302.1	296.6	.1	2.0
Housing.............	354.4	353.8	341.2	.2	3.9
Apparel.............	211.1	209.6	205.7	.7	2.6
Transportation......	320.9	319.7	315.5	.4	1.7
Medical Care........	410.5	408.3	385.5	.5	6.5
Entertainment.......	268.4	266.8	258.3	.6	3.9

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 6
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number NOV. 1985	Number OCT. 1985	Number NOV. 1984	Percent NOV. 1985	Percent OCT. 1985	Percent NOV. 1984
Sex, Total	2,947	1,936	2,101	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	1,778	973	1,042	60.3	50.3	49.6
Female	1,169	963	1,059	39.7	49.7	50.4
Race, Total	2,947	1,936	2,101	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	2,666	1,717	1,877	90.5	88.7	89.3
Nonwhite	281	219	224	9.5	11.3	10.7
Age, Total	2,947	1,936	2,101	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	2,238	1,449	1,519	75.9	74.8	72.3
Over 45	709	487	582	24.1	25.2	27.7
[2] Industry, Total	2,947	1,936	2,101	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	40	24	28	1.4	1.2	1.3
Construction	582	194	248	19.7	10.0	11.8
Manufacturing	943	673	701	32.0	34.8	33.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	98	64	82	3.3	3.3	3.9
Trade	574	430	358	19.5	22.2	17.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	64	57	64	2.2	2.9	3.0
Services	464	369	476	15.7	19.1	22.7
Government	182	125	144	6.2	6.5	6.9
[2] Occupation, Total	2,947	1,936	2,101	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	330	269	293	11.2	13.9	13.9
Clerical and Sales	486	413	394	16.5	21.3	18.8
Services	330	224	239	11.2	11.6	11.1
Processing	102	53	75	3.5	2.7	3.6
Machine Trade	148	88	103	5.0	4.5	4.9
Benchwork	499	416	388	16.9	21.5	18.5
Structural Work	750	298	388	25.4	15.4	18.5
Other	302	175	221	10.2	9.0	10.5
Duration of Current Unemployment						
Total	2,947	1,936	2,101	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	602	343	441	20.4	17.7	21.0
3-4 Weeks	417	216	321	14.1	11.2	15.3
5-14 Weeks	1,111	816	879	37.7	42.1	41.6
15 Weeks & Over	817	561	460	27.7	29.0	21.9

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[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SOUTH DAKOTA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

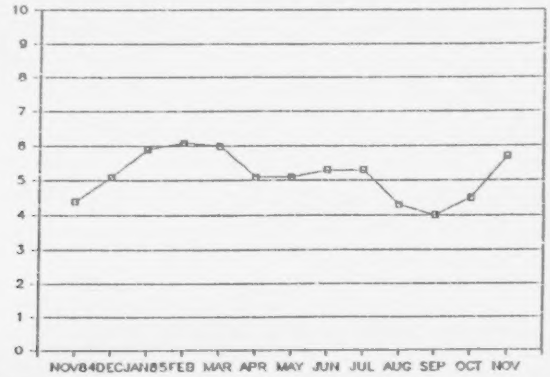


TABLE 7
SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	NOV. 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims....................	3,156	2,256	2,443	39.9	29.2
B. Weeks Claimed.....................	9,931	10,036	8,631	-1.0	15.1
C. Amount of Benefit Payments........	$827,587	$786,836	$816,803	5.2	1.3
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance...	$33,405,700	$32,025,900	$27,124,100	4.3	23.2
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).............	6,103	7,403	5,796	-17.6	5.3
F. Nonag Placements..................	2,646	4,260	3,142	-37.9	-15.8
G. Nonag Job Openings...............	3,302	4,812	3,477	-31.4	-5.0

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

TABLE 8
JOINT JOB SERVICE AND SOCIAL SERVICE ACTIVITY

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	November 1985 People	November 1985 Savings in Dollars
H. Employed..	24	$5,527
I. Partial Employment..............................	88	$6,118

The data in this table are taken from the records of the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the state Unemployment Insurance program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our state program.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

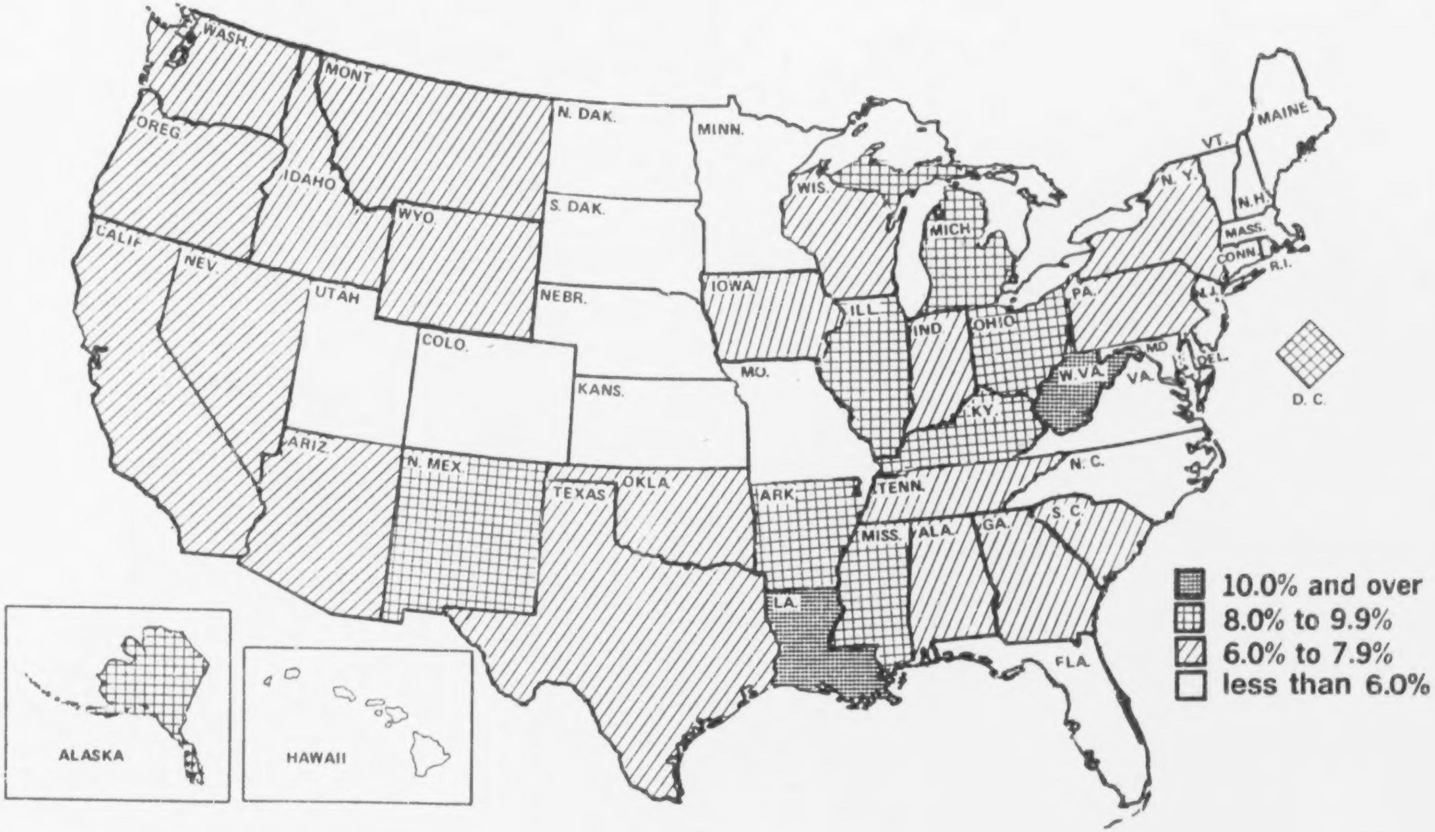
F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

I. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

Unemployment Rates by State, October 1985


WASH.
OREG.
CALIF.
IDAHO
NEV.
MONT
WYO.
UTAH
ARIZ.
COLO.
N. MEX.
N. DAK.
S. DAK.
NEBR.
KANS.
OKLA.
TEXAS
MINN.
IOWA
MO.
ARK.
LA.
WIS.
ILL.
MICH.
IND.
OHIO
KY.
TENN.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
FLA.
S. C.
N. C.
VA.
W. VA.
PA.
N. Y.
MD.
DEL.
N.J.
CONN.
R.I.
MASS.
N.H.
VT.
MAINE
D. C.
ALASKA
HAWAII
▩ 10.0% and over
⊞ 8.0% to 9.9%
▨ 6.0% to 7.9%
☐ less than 6.0%

The Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

Approximately 7,100 South Dakota jobs are related to the export of manufactured goods to other states and countries. This is according to a recently-released report by the Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce which details this information for 1983.

Those 7,100 jobs accounted for 2.2 percent of the total civilian employment and 3.1 percent of the total private sector employment in the state. On the national level, export-related jobs constituted 4.3 percent of the total civilian employment and 5.7 percent of all private sector employment.

Exports accounted for 5.4 percent of the total manufacturing employment in South Dakota. This includes 700 jobs in manufacturing plants producing the finished goods for direct export. Manufacturing plants and administrative offices furnishing material inputs and services to the exporting plants also account for an additional 700 jobs.

There were 5,700 employees in nonmanufacturing industries that supply materials and services supporting manufactured exports. This mainly included employment in trade, business, transportation, communication and utilities, agriculture and mining industries.

Source: Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Release CB-85-187.

For this and other information contact:

THE LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CENTER
Box 4730
Aberdeen, SD 57401

Phone: (605) 622-2314

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

December 1985

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1985 NONFARM EMPLOYMENT IN REVIEW

Employment increases in six of the eight major industry groups contributed to a 0.3 percent rise in nonfarm employment in 1985. It was a year of transition for nonfarm employment in South Dakota as the above normal growth rate, associated with the economic recovery in the last half of 1983 and all of 1984, slowed in 1985.

Annual average nonfarm employment in 1985 was 247,800. This was up 800 from the 1984 average. Annual averages are determined by averaging monthly employment levels in each of the eight major industry groups. These averages can then be used to show the year-to-year employment change in each industry. The following is a review of those changes.

Finance/Insurance/Real Estate Leads Growth

The finance/insurance/real estate industry led all South Dakota industries both in terms of percentage growth and the number of new jobs. Employment in this industry grew by 800 jobs or 6.1 percent to 13,900 in 1985. With the addition of approximately 1,500 new jobs over the last two years, this industry increasingly plays a more important part of the South Dakota economy.

Services Also Adds 800 Jobs

The services industry employment also continued to grow in 1985, although at a slower rate than in 1984. Employment increases occurred in all sectors of this industry and resulted in the addition of 800 jobs. The services industry employed an average of 58,600 persons in 1985 which is 24 percent of the nonfarm employment in the state.

Although increases were noted in all sectors of the services industry, business services had a positive influence on the work force. Employment in the hotels, amusement, personal and business services sector rose by 200 in 1985.

Government Employment Up Slightly

Government employment grew by 0.9 percent in 1985. Employment increases of 200 in the local education sector and 300 in the state government sector resulted in a job increase of 500 overall. Some of the increase in state government was caused by operational changes in the summer youth employment program. More youth were hired and the program was extended for an additional month.

Transportation and Public Utilities Grows 3.3 Percent

Transportation and public utility employment, which decreased in 1984, was up 3.3 percent to 12,700 in 1985. An increase of 300 jobs in the transportation sector accounted for the majority of the increase. This increase is largely a result of new firms entering the marketplace to transport commodities and manufactured products.

After experiencing employment losses in 1984, the communication and public utilities sector added 100 jobs in 1985. These new jobs are related to increased consumer demand and new firms entering the communications market.

Wholesale and Retail Trade Employment Increases

The trade industry in South Dakota grew 0.5 percent in 1985 and added 300 jobs. Wholesale and retail trade employment was 65,600 in 1985, and accounted for more than 26 percent of the state's nonfarm work force.

The retail trade sector grew 1.4 percent with the addition of 700 jobs in 1985. Employment in the wholesale trade sector fell by 400. This decline occurred in the second half of 1985 as wholesalers distributing products to retail outlets strove for efficiency through centralization.

Published Monthly by the South Dakota Department of Labor

Construction Employment Up Slightly

Construction employment increased for the third year in a row. Employment rose by 300 jobs in 1983, by 500 jobs in 1984 and by 100 jobs again in 1985. Commercial building construction and rural water system construction provided much of the 1985 increase.

Mining Employment Falls

Lower prices for precious metals, oil and gas, plus a limited demand for road construction materials such as sand and gravel, resulted in a decrease in employment in the mining industry. Employment fell by 300 to 2,400. Employment levels were fairly strong in the beginning of 1985 but weakened in the second half of the year.

Manufacturing Industry Employment Declines

Manufacturing employment fell between 1984 and 1985. Declines were noted in both the durable and nondurable goods sectors as employment decreased by 1,800. The impact of the national economy, international competition and smaller farm incomes resulted in reduced demand for products and slack work periods for many manufacturing firms. Though limited in number, labor disputes also effected the manufacturing industry's yearly average employment.

Many manufacturing firms that expanded in South Dakota during the past few years underwent a transition in 1985. This transition was from periods of high initial employment in 1984 to lower, more stable work force levels as they settled into their niche in the marketplace in 1985. Annual average employment in the manufacturing industry was 27,400 in 1985.

1985 SOUTH DAKOTA
ANNUAL AVERAGE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY INDUSTRY

	1984	1985	Percentage Change
TOTAL	247.0	247.8	0.3
MINING	2.7	2.4	-11.1
CONSTRUCTION	9.3	9.4	1.1
MANUFACTURING	29.2	27.4	-6.2
Durable Goods	16.2	15.1	-6.8
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10.7	9.3	-13.1
Nondurable Goods	13.0	12.3	-5.4
Food & Kindred Products	7.7	6.9	-10.4
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.6	2.7	3.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.3	12.7	3.3
Transportation	7.1	7.4	4.2
Communication & Public Utilities	5.2	5.3	1.9
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	65.3	65.6	0.5
Wholesale Trade	16.8	16.4	-2.4
Durable Goods	7.5	7.4	-1.3
Nondurable Goods	9.3	9.0	-3.2
Retail Trade	48.5	49.2	1.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.1	13.9	6.1
SERVICES	57.8	58.6	1.4
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	15.4	15.6	1.3
Medical and Health	22.5	22.6	0.4
Educational, Membership & Social	16.8	17.0	1.2
GOVERNMENT	57.2	57.7	0.9
Federal	10.4	10.3	-1.0
State	15.8	16.1	1.9
State Education	7.3	7.3	0.0
Local	31.0	31.3	1.0
Local Education	17.3	17.5	1.2

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN DECEMBER 1985

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in South Dakota totaled 243,600 in the last month of 1985. This was a decrease of 0.2 percent or 500 jobs from the December 1984 level.

Even with the overall decline, every major industry, except mining and manufacturing showed over-the-year increases in employment. The decline of 2,900 jobs over the year, in the durable goods sector of manufacturing, offset the gains made in the state's other industries.

The services industry noted an increase of 900 jobs from the December 1984 level. The medical and health sector of this industry accounted for most of this increase with the addition of 500 jobs from December 1984 to December 1985.

The transportation and public utilities industry noted a 400 job increase over the year. Employment increases in the local transportation and trucking and warehousing sectors accounted for approximately three-quarters of the total increase.

Heavy snowfalls resulted in a higher level of construction employment in 1985. Construction employment was 300 higher in December of 1985 than in December 1984. This is attributed mainly to the retention of workers for snow removal.

On a month-to-month basis, nonfarm employment rose by 0.2 percent or 600 jobs from the November level to 243,600. Nonfarm employment typically drops from November to December as a result of seasonal employment declines in the construction and mining industries. The return of workers involved in a labor dispute in the manufacturing industry offset the impact of these traditional declines on total nonfarm employment. Manufacturing employment was up 2,700 from November.

Construction employment declined by 1,600 and mining noted a drop of 200 from November to December 1985. Government employment also decreased by 200 over-the-month. The remaining major industries noted only minor employment changes.

South Dakota posted an unemployment rate of 5.2 percent in December 1985. This is down one-half percent from the November rate. This drop was caused by two factors. Cold December weather curtailed job hunting activity in the state, which resulted in many people dropping out of the labor force. Also after larger than normal layoffs in November, fewer additional workers were laid-off in December.

SOUTH DAKOTA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

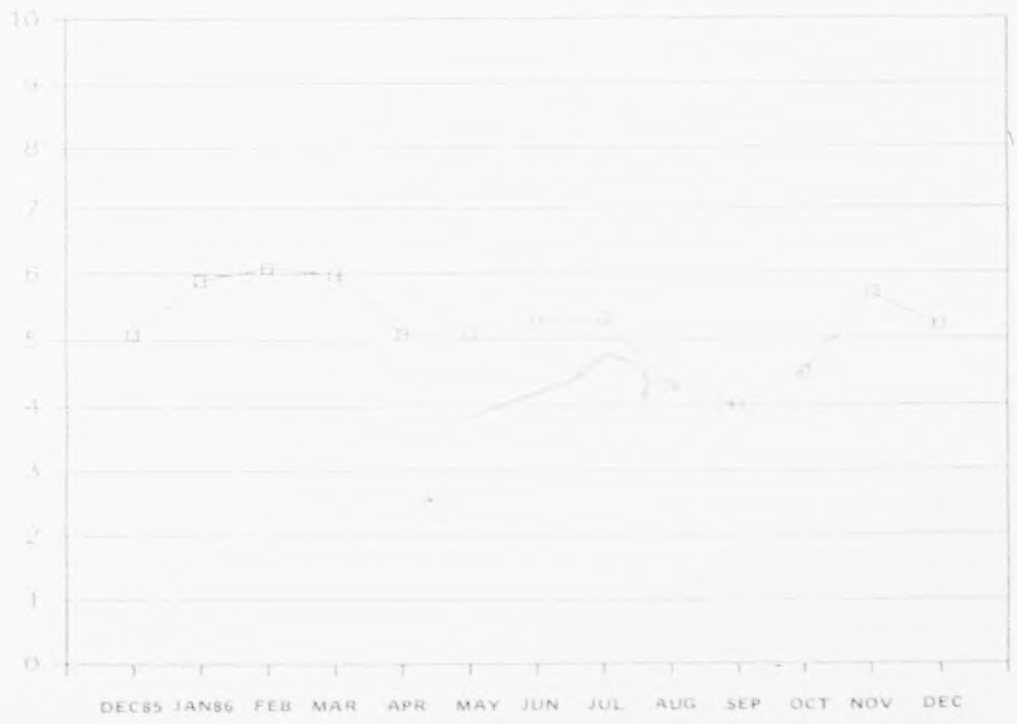
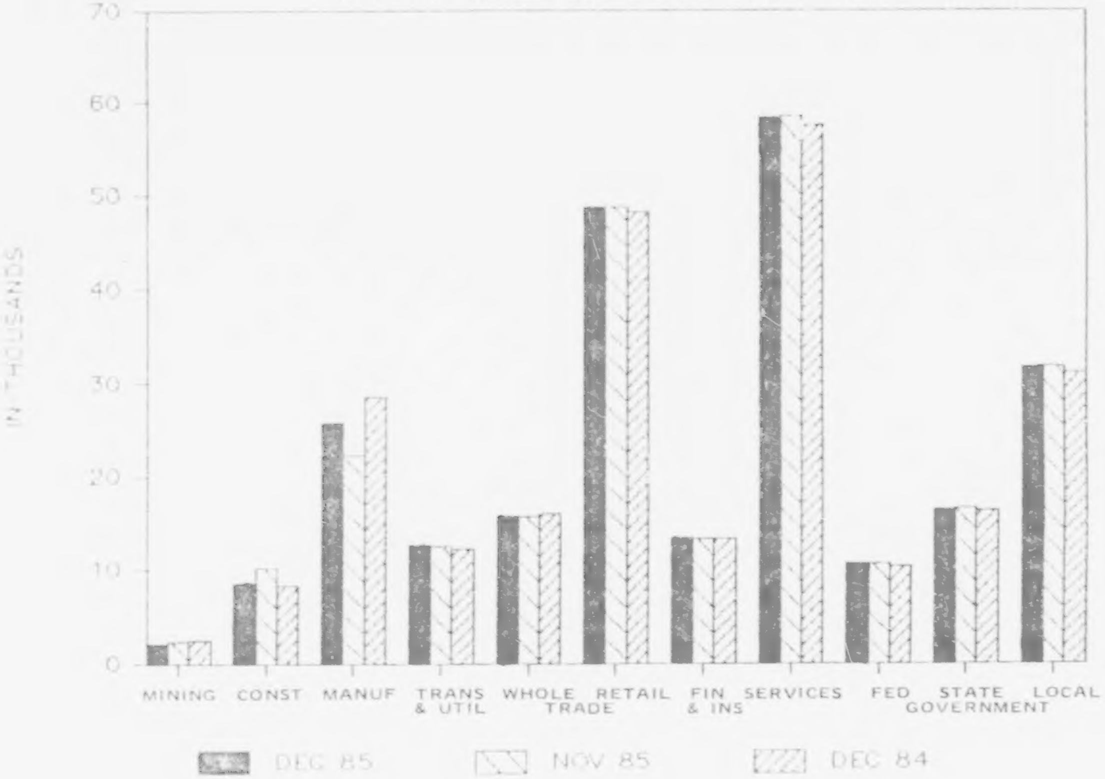


TABLE 1

SOUTH DAKOTA

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

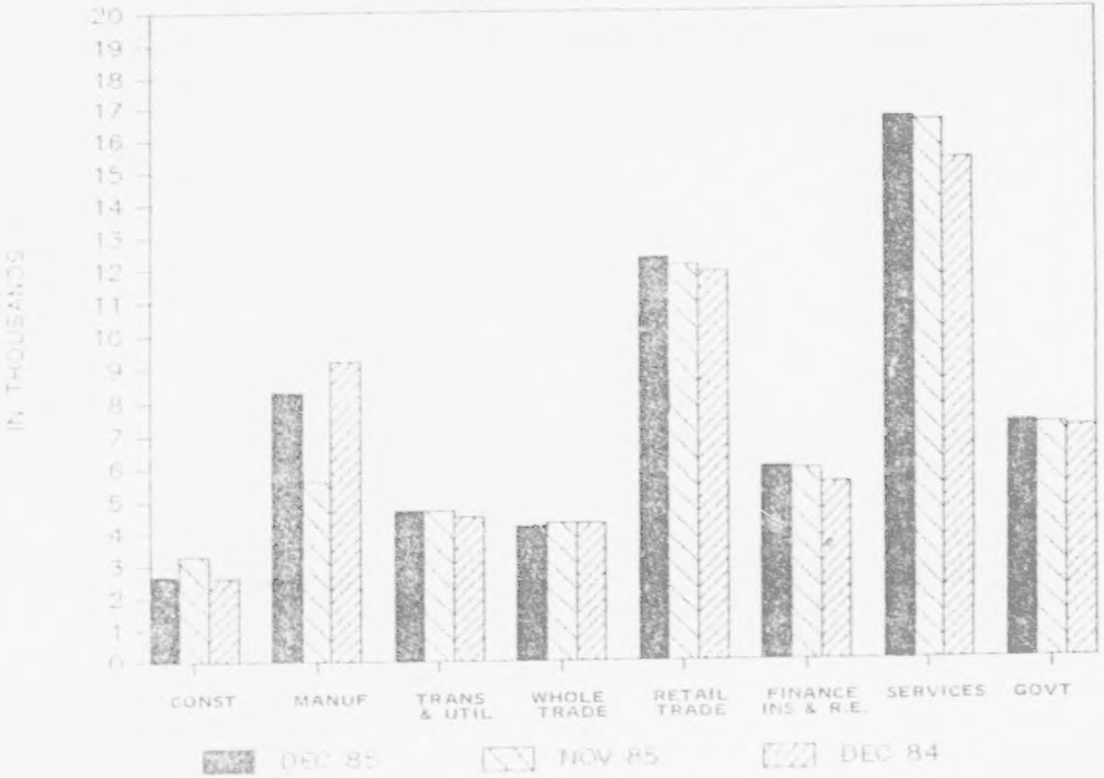


	DEC 1985	NOV 1985	DEC 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	243.6	243.0	244.1	.2	-.2
MINING................................	2.2	2.4	2.5	-8.3	-12.0
CONSTRUCTION..........................	8.6	10.2	8.3	-15.7	3.6
MANUFACTURING.........................	25.6	22.9	28.5	11.8	-10.2
Durable Goods......................	12.8	12.8	15.7	.0	-18.5
Fabricated Metals & Machinery...	7.5	7.3	10.3	2.7	-27.2
Nondurable Goods...................	12.8	10.1	12.9	26.7	-.8
Food & Kindred Products.........	7.9	5.1	7.6	54.9	3.9
Paper, Printing & Publishing....	2.7	2.7	2.7	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.	12.6	12.5	12.2	.8	3.3
Transportation.....................	7.6	7.5	7.3	1.3	4.1
Communication & Public Utilities..	5.0	5.0	4.9	.0	2.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..........	64.4	64.5	64.3	-.2	.2
Wholesale Trade....................	15.7	15.7	16.0	.0	-1.9
Durable Goods...................	6.6	6.7	6.9	-1.5	-4.3
Nondurable Goods................	9.0	9.0	9.2	.0	-2.2
Retail Trade.......................	48.8	48.8	48.2	.0	1.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE..	13.4	13.3	13.3	.8	.8
SERVICES..............................	58.3	58.4	57.4	-.2	1.6
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business..	14.1	14.4	14.0	-2.1	.7
Medical and Health................	22.7	22.6	22.2	.4	2.3
Educational, Membership & Social..	18.1	18.0	17.9	.6	1.1
GOVERNMENT............................	58.6	58.8	57.6	-.3	1.7
Federal...........................	10.6	10.6	10.4	.0	1.9
State.............................	16.4	16.5	16.2	-.6	1.2
State Education.................	8.1	8.2	8.2	-1.2	-1.2
Local.............................	31.6	31.7	31.0	-.3	1.9
Local Education.................	18.2	18.1	17.9	.6	1.7

TABLE 2

SIOUX FALLS MSA (MINNEHAHA CO.)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	DEC 1985	NOV 1985	DEC 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL..............................	62.1	60.0	60.7	3.5	2.3
1/ MINING..............................	----	----	----	----	----
CONSTRUCTION	2.7	3.3	2.6	-18.2	3.8
MANUFACTURING........................	8.3	5.6	9.2	48.2	-9.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES..	4.7	4.7	4.5	.0	4.4
TRADE..............................	16.5	16.4	16.3	.6	1.2
Wholesale Trade....................	4.2	4.3	4.3	-2.3	-2.3
Retail Trade.......................	12.3	12.1	11.9	1.7	3.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE...	6.0	5.9	5.5	1.7	9.1
SERVICES.............................	16.6	16.5	15.3	.6	8.5
GOVERNMENT...........................	7.3	7.2	7.1	1.4	2.8

The figures in Tables 1 and 2 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	December 1985 (1)				December 1984			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	115,780,000	108,063,000	7,717,000	6.7 (3)	114,208,000	106,049,000	7,978,000	7.0 (3)
South Dakota	339,500	322,000	17,600	5.2	333,200	315,100	18,100	5.4
Sioux Falls MSA	71,688	68,679	3,009	4.2	68,856	65,773	3,083	4.5
Aurora	1,406	1,382	24	1.7	1,389	1,319	70	5.0
Beadle	9,134	8,754	380	4.2	9,436	9,056	380	4.0
Bennett	1,483	1,433	50	3.4	1,198	1,160	38	3.2
Bon Homme	2,989	2,829	160	5.4	3,639	3,437	202	5.6
Brookings	14,284	13,472	812	5.7	14,164	13,387	777	5.5
Brown	19,455	18,352	1,103	5.7	19,576	18,558	1,018	5.2
Brule	3,068	2,932	136	4.4	2,751	2,676	75	2.7
Buffalo	420	346	74	17.6	535	420	115	21.5
Butte	3,558	3,331	227	6.4	3,586	3,456	130	3.6
Campbell	786	721	65	8.3	789	697	92	11.7
Charles Mix	3,755	3,600	155	4.1	3,666	3,485	181	4.9
Clark	1,765	1,663	102	5.8	1,616	1,542	74	4.6
Clay	6,135	5,774	361	5.9	5,580	5,262	318	5.7
Codington	11,205	10,420	785	7.0	10,225	9,642	583	5.7
Corson	1,173	1,068	105	9.0	1,293	1,211	82	6.3
Custer	2,409	2,276	133	5.5	2,471	2,312	159	6.4
Davison	9,376	9,047	329	3.5	9,532	9,164	368	3.9
Day	2,911	2,716	195	6.7	3,063	2,803	260	8.5
Deuel	1,950	1,681	269	13.8	1,833	1,650	183	10.0
Dewey	1,776	1,654	122	6.9	1,733	1,605	128	7.4
Douglas	1,700	1,659	41	2.4	1,729	1,647	82	4.7
Edmunds	1,840	1,752	88	4.8	1,936	1,815	121	6.3
Fall River	3,140	2,973	167	5.3	3,336	3,215	121	3.6
Faulk	1,113	1,082	31	2.8	1,481	1,250	231	15.6
Grant	4,288	4,097	191	4.5	4,432	4,175	257	5.8
Gregory	2,331	2,252	79	3.4	2,379	2,319	60	2.5
Haakon	1,531	1,469	62	4.0	1,165	1,143	22	1.9
Hamlin	2,152	2,025	127	5.9	2,120	2,007	113	5.3
Hand	1,905	1,845	60	3.1	1,868	1,779	89	4.8
Hanson	1,007	966	41	4.1	978	906	72	7.4
Harding	716	651	65	9.1	654	649	5	0.8
Hughes	8,468	8,115	353	4.2	8,032	7,710	322	4.0
Hutchinson	3,983	3,775	208	5.2	4,131	3,979	152	3.7
Hyde	840	785	55	6.5	740	704	36	4.9
Jackson	1,084	1,013	71	6.5	1,189	1,107	82	6.9
Jerauld	1,211	1,183	28	2.3	1,109	1,095	14	1.3
Jones	552	506	46	8.3	524	480	44	8.4
Kingsbury	3,302	3,161	141	4.3	3,413	3,230	183	5.4
Lake	5,511	5,172	339	6.2	5,545	5,261	284	5.1
Lawrence	9,629	9,097	532	5.5	9,466	9,030	436	4.6
Lincoln	6,427	6,095	332	5.2	6,328	5,982	346	5.5
Lyman	1,377	1,291	86	6.2	1,320	1,252	68	5.2
McCook	2,629	2,453	176	6.7	2,677	2,514	163	6.1
McPherson	1,376	1,333	43	3.1	1,437	1,387	50	3.5
Marshall	1,888	1,745	143	7.6	1,960	1,787	173	8.8
Meade	6,716	6,293	423	6.3	6,076	5,777	299	4.9
Mellette	638	576	62	9.7	678	618	60	8.8
Miner	1,607	1,500	107	6.7	1,719	1,604	115	6.7
Minnehaha	71,688	68,679	3,009	4.2	68,856	65,773	3,083	4.5
Moody	3,586	3,422	164	4.6	3,543	3,331	212	6.0
Pennington	41,108	38,968	2,140	5.2	43,059	41,191	1,868	4.3
Perkins	2,206	2,163	43	1.9	2,077	2,017	60	2.9
Potter	1,657	1,592	65	3.9	1,729	1,679	50	2.9
Roberts	4,033	3,715	318	7.9	4,086	3,746	340	8.3
Sanborn	1,197	1,151	46	3.8	1,222	1,145	77	6.3
Shannon	3,349	3,101	248	7.4	2,758	2,520	238	8.6
Spink	3,229	3,043	186	5.8	3,393	3,275	118	3.5
Stanley	1,108	1,041	67	6.0	1,266	1,167	99	7.8
Sully	617	605	12	1.9	635	587	48	7.6
Todd	2,421	2,225	196	8.1	2,046	1,916	130	6.4
Tripp	3,116	2,971	145	4.7	2,801	2,702	99	3.5
Turner	3,866	3,647	219	5.7	3,761	3,571	190	5.1
Union	5,002	4,589	413	8.3	5,341	4,953	388	7.3
Walworth	3,015	2,865	150	5.0	2,982	2,830	152	5.1
Yankton	9,509	9,070	439	4.6	9,789	9,111	678	6.9
Ziebach	824	793	31	3.8	994	938	56	5.6

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.9 and 7.2 . The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 4
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	DEC 1985	NOV 1985	DEC 1984	DEC 1985	NOV 1985	DEC 1984	DEC 1985	NOV 1985	DEC 1984
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing................	$329.13	$293.09	$320.73	42.8	39.5	43.4	$ 7.69	$ 7.42	$ 7.39
Durable Goods.............	312.60	301.51	310.73	42.3	40.8	42.8	7.39	7.39	7.26
Nondurable Goods..........	346.03	280.13	334.91	43.2	37.5	44.3	8.01	7.47	7.56
Sioux Falls MSA									
Manufacturing................	$354.03	$264.75	$335.11	45.8	37.5	47.0	$ 7.73	$ 7.06	$ 7.13

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 5
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

				Percent Change From	
1967=100	DEC 1985	NOV 1985	DEC 1984	Last Month	Last Year
All Items.............	326.6	325.5	315.3	.3	3.6
Food & Beverages....	303.6	302.5	296.3	.4	2.5
Housing.............	355.0	354.4	340.9	.2	4.1
Apparel.............	211.2	211.1	205.2	.0	2.9
Transportation......	323.2	320.9	316.1	.7	2.2
Medical Care........	413.0	410.5	387.5	.6	6.6
Entertainment.......	269.0	268.4	259.0	.2	3.9

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 6
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

-	Number DEC 1985	Number NOV 1985	Number DEC 1984	Percent DEC 1985	Percent NOV 1985	Percent DEC 1984
Sex, Total	4,672	2,947	3,189	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	3,361	1,778	1,967	71.9	60.3	61.7
Female	1,311	1,169	1,222	28.1	39.7	38.3
Race, Total	4,672	2,947	3,189	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	4,319	2,666	2,914	92.4	90.5	91.4
Nonwhite	353	281	275	7.6	9.5	8.6
Age, Total	4,672	2,947	3,189	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	3,689	2,238	2,416	79.0	75.9	75.8
Over 45	983	709	773	21.0	24.1	24.2
[2] Industry, Total	4,672	2,947	3,189	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	150	40	103	3.2	1.4	3.2
Construction	1,436	582	759	30.7	19.7	23.8
Manufacturing	1,227	943	888	26.3	32.0	27.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	159	98	130	3.4	3.3	4.1
Trade	828	574	519	17.7	19.5	16.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	83	64	65	1.8	2.2	2.0
Services	560	464	556	12.0	15.7	17.4
Government	229	182	169	4.9	6.2	5.3
[2] Occupation, Total	4,672	2,947	3,189	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	372	330	318	8.0	11.2	10.0
Clerical and Sales	519	486	476	11.1	16.5	14.9
Services	428	330	302	9.2	11.2	9.5
Processing	113	102	97	2.4	3.5	3.0
Machine Trade	220	148	143	4.7	5.0	4.5
Benchwork	615	499	456	13.2	16.9	14.3
Structural Work	1,779	750	983	38.1	25.4	30.8
Other	626	302	414	13.4	10.2	13.0
Duration of Current Unemployment						
Total	4,672	2,947	3,189	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	948	602	714	20.3	20.4	22.4
3-4 Weeks	934	417	571	20.0	14.1	17.9
5-14 Weeks	1,792	1,111	1,230	38.4	37.7	38.6
15 Weeks & Over	998	817	674	21.4	27.7	21.1

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[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

TABLE 7

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	DEC 1985	NOV 1985	DEC 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims....................	3,444	3,156	3,193	9.1	7.9
B. Weeks Claimed.....................	17,414	9,931	12,035	75.3	44.7
C. Amount of Benefit Payments........	$1,467,082	$827,587	$960,751	77.3	52.7
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance...	$32,083,300	$33,405,700	$26,286,100	-4.0	22.1
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).............	5,592	6,103	4,984	-8.4	12.2
F. Nonag Placements.................	3,324	2,646	2,793	25.6	19.0
G. Nonag Job Openings...............	3,521	3,302	3,112	6.6	13.1

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

TABLE 8

JOINT JOB SERVICE AND SOCIAL SERVICE ACTIVITY

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	December 1985 People	December 1985 Savings in Dollars
H. Employed..	23	$4,008
I. Partial Employment.............................	134	$7,649

The data in this table are taken from the records of the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the state Unemployment Insurance program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our state program.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

I. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

The Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

The 1980 census defined the farm population as those persons living in rural areas on farms of one or more acres from which at least $1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold. The following information is based on a sample count.

IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

Approximately 16.5 percent of the total population of 690,768 in 1980 were classified as living on farms. This accounts for 113,854 people.

There was an average of 3.46 persons per farm family household. Farm householders were predominently men. Only 860 of the 31,383 farm family households were headed by women.

Of the farm population, 50,402 persons were employed. Self-employed and unpaid family workers accounted for 64.2 percent of those workers. Approximately 27.2 percent were employed in wage and salary jobs away from the farm. The remaining 8.6 percent worked in wage and salaried jobs on farms.

Source: 1980 Census, PC80-1-C43 South Dakota.

For this and other information contact:

THE LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CENTER
Box 4730
Aberdeen, SD 57401

Phone: (605) 622-2314

3/25/86

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

January 1986 Published February 1986

LABOR BULLETIN CHANGES

The South Dakota Labor Bulletin has undergone a few changes since the last issue. Both the format and the contents have been improved to provide you with better, more detailed information, and to make the Labor Bulletin easier to use.

The most significant change in the Labor Bulletin is the addition of data for the Rapid City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Development of Rapid City data has been ongoing for more than a year in anticipation of the MSA designation. A historical data base was developed and the information was validated for accuracy by the Bureau of Labor Statistics before publication.

The designation of Rapid City as a Metropolitan Statistical Area and the development of more detail for the existing information published in the Labor Bulletin, necessitated that format changes be made to accommodate the new data.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Rapid City nonfarm wage and salary employment is tabled on page eight of this Labor Bulletin. Included in the data for the Rapid City MSA is total nonfarm employment and individual employment levels for each of the eight major industry divisions -- mining, construction, manufacturing, transportation and public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, services and government.

This nonfarm employment information, along with the labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rate information, included on page four of this issue, are important key economic indicators for the Rapid City MSA. Publishing this data should make employment and unemployment trends easier to identify and track by industry.

Being designated as an MSA can also mean a lot to a city in terms of city image, economic development and revenue. In terms of image and economic development, Rapid City's designation as an MSA has taken it out of the "small town" category and given the city a more appropriate "metropolitan" status.

Along with the addition of Rapid City MSA data, changes were also made to some existing data in the Labor Bulletin. Within the South Dakota nonfarm wage and salary employment data on page six of this issue, a more detailed break out of employment in the transportation and public utilities industry has been added. Employment in the electric/gas/sanitary services sector of this industry is now detailed. This data was previously combined with communications sector employment and published as one number under the communications and public utilities heading. This new detail allows for a more accurate tracking of employment changes within this industry.

INSIDE...

Labor Market In January..........2
South Dakota Nonfarm Employment..6
Rapid City Nonfarm Employment..8
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PRODUCTION WORKER NUMBERS ADDED

The number of production and related workers in the manufacturing industry on a statewide basis and for the Sioux Falls MSA has been added to the table of Hours and Earnings of Production and Related Workers on page nine of this issue. This data is given for the current month, the previous month and year-ago figures. On a statewide basis, the number of these workers is also broken out for the durable and nondurable goods sectors. The category of production and related workers includes all working supervisors, nonsupervisory workers and others closely associated with production operations.

Along with the number of production and related workers, this information details the average weekly earnings, the average weekly hours and the average hourly earnings of these workers on a statewide basis and for the Sioux Falls MSA. As our survey sample expands in Rapid City, there is the possibility of publishing this data for the Rapid City MSA.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SAVINGS

Another category of information has been added into the table of Selected Labor Department Activities on page 11 of this issue. This new category, Unemployment Insurance Savings, shows the dollars saved through the placement of unemployment insurance claimants in jobs by the South Dakota Job Service. This information is found in item H under Job Service Activities.

Along with the addition of Rapid City MSA data and the other changes outlined above, several other format changes have been made to the Labor Bulletin. The new format makes the information in the Labor Bulletin easier to read and use. Headlines placed in the left-hand column allow readers to quickly scan through the Labor Bulletin for articles and information of interest.

As you read through this issue, you will notice the format of labor force/employment/unemployment information on pages four and five of this issue has been changed. This information was previously tabled on a single page which made obtaining data difficult. The county data is now grouped into clusters of five counties and printed on two pages. This change aids greatly when obtaining information from the table.

These changes in the Labor Bulletin have been made in order to provide a better publication. The format changes make it easier to find information. The addition of the Rapid City MSA data and the more detailed information gives readers a clearer picture of the labor market in South Dakota.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN JANUARY

South Dakota nonfarm wage and salary employment remained stable over the year. Totaling 242,100 in January 1986, employment declined only 0.1 percent or 200 persons from the January 1985 level, which was the highest January level recorded.

Four major industry groups noted employment increases. The services industry showed the largest over-the-year increase with the addition of 1,600 jobs from January 1985 to January 1986. Much of the growth in this industry's employment occurred in the business services portion of the hotels/amusement/personal/business services sector, which gained 600 jobs. The medical and health services sector accounted for another 400 jobs.

CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT UP

The construction industry showed the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment. The 8.3 percent increase in employment since January 1985 is a result of the retention of workers following the higher employment levels of last summer. The January 1986 employment level was 400 persons higher than the January 1985 level. It was also the highest January employment level in the construction industry since 1981.

Employment increases in the federal and local sectors of government resulted in an overall increase of 500 jobs from January to January. State government employment, however, fell by nearly 100 during this period.

The finance/insurance/real estate industry noted a 100 job increase in employment from its January 1985 level.

Over-the-year employment declines of 400 were noted in both the trade and the mining industries. An employment increase in the retail trade sector helped to offset a decline in the wholesale trade sector where employment was down 600. Declines occurred primarily in the farm implement and farm products sectors of wholesale trade. The 400 job decrease in mining employment was a result of the employment declines in all sectors of this industry that have occurred since August.

Employment decreases occurred in both the durable and nondurable goods sectors of the manufacturing industry. Overall employment in this industry dropped by 2,000. Within the durable goods sector, employment decreases in the electronics industry are mirroring current national trends. Nationwide, employers in the electronics industry have scaled down workforces because of increased competition and the need to respond to the fast pace of product change.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

A month-to-month review shows the traditional December to January seasonal decrease in overall employment was the smallest since January 1976. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment fell 5,000 between December 1985 and January 1986. Since January 1976, the smallest decline had been 6,400.

Every major industry except mining and finance/insurance/real estate exhibited traditional seasonal declines in employment. Employment in both the mining and finance/insurance/real estate industries remained the same from December to January.

The largest month-to-month decline was in the trade industry with a decrease of 1,900 workers attributable to the ending of Christmas-related employment.

An employment decrease of 900 was noted in the construction industry. This is the smallest December to January decrease since 1970 and may have been caused by the warmer January weather in South Dakota.

Employment decreases in both the durable and nondurable goods sectors of the manufacturing industry resulted in a month-to-month employment decline of 500 in this industry.

Service industry employment decreased by 400 in January. This reflected a seasonal decline in the education/membership/social sector.

South Dakota's unemployment rate rose to 5.6 percent in January 1986. This was down 0.4 percent from January 1985 when the rate was 6 percent. There were 18,200 unemployed South Dakotans in January 1986. This compares with 19,800 in January of 1985.

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	January 1986 (1)				January 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	115,431,000	106,959,000	8,472,000	7.3 (3)	113,475,000	104,344,000	9,131,000	8.0 (3)
South Dakota	327,132	308,914	18,218	5.6	330,365	310,560	19,805	6.0
Sioux Falls MSA	66,161	62,583	3,578	5.4	66,693	63,188	3,505	5.3
Rapid City MSA	36,826	34,663	2,163	5.9	36,742	34,543	2,199	6.0
Aurora	1,290	1,262	28	2.2	1,293	1,224	69	5.3
Beadle	8,751	8,315	436	5.0	8,962	8,564	398	4.4
Bennett	1,465	1,419	46	3.1	1,361	1,308	53	3.9
Bon Homme	2,971	2,863	108	3.6	3,227	3,066	161	5.0
Brookings	13,090	12,244	846	6.5	13,005	12,173	832	6.4
Brown	18,994	17,910	1,084	5.7	19,370	18,250	1,120	5.8
Brule	2,720	2,572	148	5.4	2,684	2,517	167	6.2
Buffalo	448	395	53	11.8	541	435	106	19.6
Butte	3,473	3,305	168	4.8	3,718	3,485	233	6.3
Campbell	912	866	46	5.0	960	907	53	5.5
Charles Mix	3,667	3,467	200	5.5	3,639	3,451	188	5.2
Clark	1,787	1,704	83	4.6	1,786	1,690	96	5.4
Clay	6,051	5,760	291	4.8	6,395	5,983	412	6.4
Codington	11,287	10,438	849	7.5	11,074	10,256	818	7.4
Corson	1,299	1,227	72	5.5	1,524	1,391	133	8.7
Custer	3,045	2,886	159	5.2	3,145	2,945	200	6.4
Davison	8,237	7,940	297	3.6	8,554	8,154	400	4.7
Day	3,191	2,963	228	7.1	3,311	2,987	324	9.8
Deuel	2,064	1,829	235	11.4	2,062	1,846	216	10.5
Dewey	1,800	1,685	115	6.4	1,853	1,692	161	8.7
Douglas	1,566	1,513	53	3.4	1,541	1,461	80	5.2
Edmunds	2,053	1,952	101	4.9	2,080	1,986	94	4.5
Fall River	3,391	3,207	184	5.4	3,524	3,318	206	5.8
Faulk	1,088	1,040	48	4.4	1,126	1,095	31	2.8
Grant	4,090	3,845	245	6.0	4,175	3,885	290	6.9
Gregory	2,221	2,147	74	3.3	2,295	2,222	73	3.2
Haakon	1,267	1,212	55	4.3	1,163	1,100	63	5.4
Hamlin	2,302	2,143	159	6.9	2,228	2,067	161	7.2
Hand	1,922	1,850	72	3.7	1,927	1,862	65	3.4
Hanson	1,280	1,225	55	4.3	1,340	1,240	100	7.5
Harding	702	697	5	0.7	808	741	67	8.3
Hughes	8,375	8,052	323	3.9	8,258	7,791	467	5.7
Hutchinson	3,782	3,586	196	5.2	3,915	3,697	218	5.6
Hyde	827	795	32	3.9	831	764	67	8.1
Jackson	1,410	1,322	88	6.2	1,346	1,252	94	7.0

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

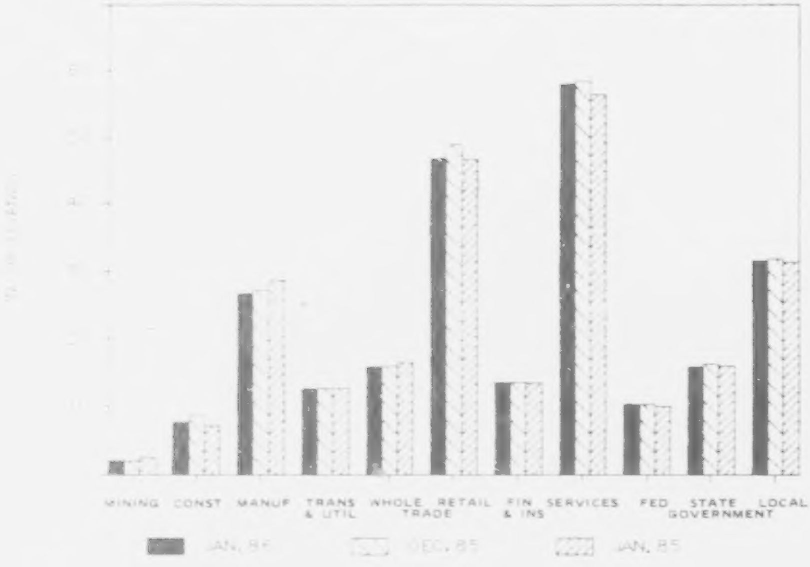
	January 1986 (1)				January 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,174	1,132	42	3.6	1,115	1,097	18	1.6
Jones	602	549	53	8.8	658	589	69	10.5
Kingsbury	2,917	2,721	196	6.7	2,835	2,704	131	4.6
Lake	4,673	4,320	353	7.6	4,737	4,409	328	6.9
Lawrence	9,058	8,604	454	5.0	9,610	9,039	571	5.9
Lincoln	6,656	6,257	399	6.0	6,645	6,237	408	6.1
Lyman	1,386	1,310	76	5.5	1,406	1,314	92	6.5
McCook	2,691	2,469	222	8.2	2,679	2,493	186	6.9
McPherson	1,469	1,407	62	4.2	1,458	1,403	55	3.8
Marshall	2,016	1,878	138	6.8	2,112	1,910	202	9.6
Meade	9,064	8,646	418	4.6	8,260	7,823	437	5.3
Mellette	642	594	48	7.5	762	684	78	10.2
Miner	1,317	1,186	131	9.9	1,321	1,233	88	6.7
Minnehaha	66,161	62,583	3,578	5.4	66,693	63,188	3,505	5.3
Moody	3,107	2,916	191	6.1	2,993	2,842	151	5.0
Pennington	36,826	34,663	2,163	5.9	36,742	34,543	2,199	6.0
Perkins	2,304	2,262	42	1.8	2,270	2,217	53	2.3
Potter	1,324	1,262	62	4.7	1,386	1,329	57	4.1
Roberts	4,314	3,970	344	8.0	4,310	3,951	359	8.3
Sanborn	1,127	1,044	83	7.4	1,071	1,010	61	5.7
Shannon	2,712	2,482	230	8.5	2,776	2,476	300	10.8
Spink	3,334	3,235	99	3.0	3,605	3,460	145	4.0
Stanley	1,224	1,141	83	6.8	1,329	1,223	106	8.0
Sully	757	722	35	4.6	722	712	10	1.4
Todd	2,815	2,594	221	7.9	2,564	2,387	177	6.9
Tripp	3,099	2,965	134	4.3	3,095	2,930	165	5.3
Turner	3,974	3,755	219	5.5	3,884	3,631	253	6.5
Union	4,449	4,082	367	8.2	4,727	4,205	522	11.0
Walworth	2,919	2,760	159	5.4	2,878	2,711	167	5.8
Yankton	9,511	9,101	410	4.3	9,926	9,263	663	6.7
Ziebach	694	669	25	3.6	779	744	35	4.5

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

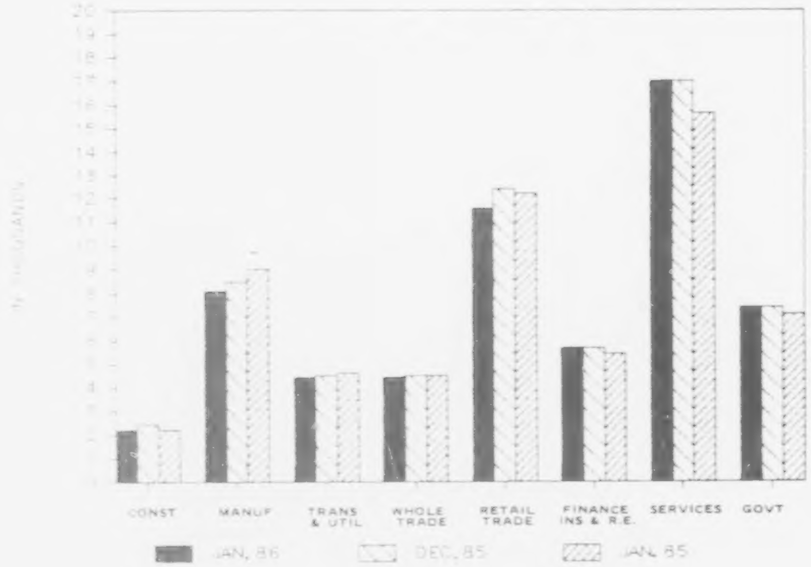
(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.7 and 7.4. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA
NONFARM WAGE AND
SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	JAN. 1986	DEC. 1985	JAN. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	242.1	247.1	242.3	-2.0	-.1
MINING..............................	2.1	2.1	2.5	.0	-16.0
CONSTRUCTION........................	7.8	8.7	7.2	-10.3	8.3
MANUFACTURING.......................	26.8	27.3	28.8	-1.8	-6.9
Durable Goods.....................	14.3	14.5	15.8	-1.4	-9.5
Fabricated Metals & Machinery...	8.8	8.9	10.5	-1.1	-16.2
Nondurable Goods..................	12.5	12.8	13.0	-2.3	-3.8
Food & Kindred Products..... ...	7.5	7.7	7.6	-2.6	-1.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing....	2.8	2.8	2.7	.0	3.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.	12.5	12.8	12.7	-2.3	-1.6
Transportation....................	7.4	7.6	7.4	-2.6	.0
Communication.....................	2.9	2.9	3.0	.0	-3.3
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services....	2.3	2.3	2.3	.0	.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..........	63.1	65.0	63.5	-2.9	-.6
Wholesale Trade...................	16.0	16.1	16.6	-.6	-3.6
Durable Goods...................	7.2	7.2	7.4	.0	-2.7
Nondurable Goods................	8.8	8.9	9.2	-1.1	-4.3
Retail Trade......................	47.0	49.0	46.9	-4.1	.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE..	13.7	13.7	13.6	.0	.7
SERVICES............................	58.2	58.6	56.6	-.7	2.8
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business..	14.8	14.8	14.2	.0	4.2
Medical and Health................	22.8	22.9	22.4	-.4	1.8
Educational, Membership & Social..	17.2	17.6	16.9	-2.3	1.8
GOVERNMENT..........................	57.9	58.7	57.4	-1.4	.9
Federal...........................	10.3	10.4	10.1	-1.0	2.0
State.............................	16.0	16.4	16.1	-2.4	-.6
State Education.................	7.7	8.1	7.9	-4.9	-2.5
Local.............................	31.5	31.9	31.3	-1.3	.6
Local Education.................	18.6	18.8	18.5	-1.1	.5

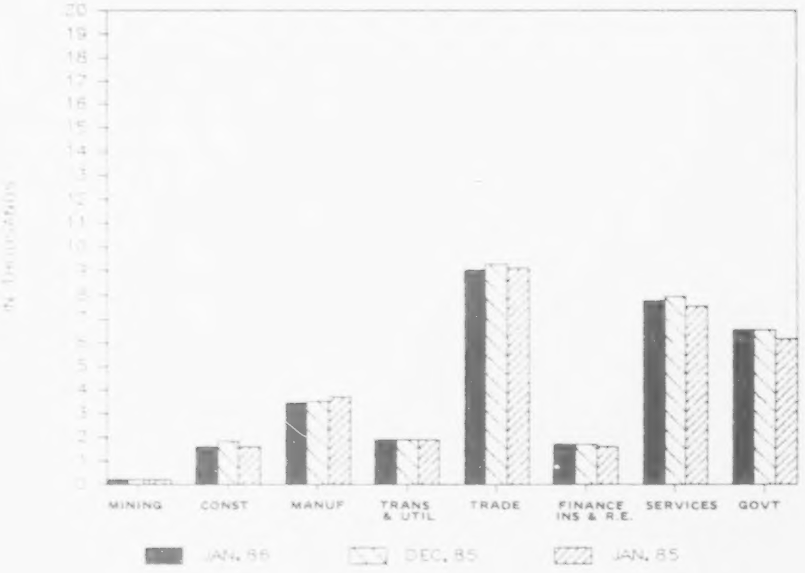
SIOUX FALLS MSA
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	JAN. 1986	DEC. 1985	JAN. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	60.8	62.4	60.7	-2.6	.2
1/ MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2.2	2.4	2.2	-8.3	.0
MANUFACTURING	8.1	8.5	9.0	-4.7	-10.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4.4	4.5	4.6	-2.2	-4.3
TRADE	16.0	16.8	16.7	-4.8	-4.2
Wholesale Trade	4.4	4.5	4.5	-2.2	-2.2
Retail Trade	11.6	12.4	12.2	-6.5	-4.9
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	5.7	5.7	5.4	.0	5.6
SERVICES	17.0	17.0	15.6	.0	9.0
GOVERNMENT	7.4	7.4	7.1	.0	4.2

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	JAN. 1986	DEC. 1985	JAN. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL...........................	32.1	32.8	31.6	-2.1	1.6
MINING..........................	0.2	0.2	0.2	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.6	1.8	1.6	-11.1	.0
MANUFACTURING..................	3.4	3.5	3.7	-2.9	-8.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1.9	1.9	1.9	.0	.0
TRADE...........................	9.0	9.3	9.1	-3.2	-1.1
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	1.7	1.7	1.6	.0	6.3
SERVICES........................	7.7	7.9	7.5	-2.5	2.7
GOVERNMENT.....................	6.5	6.5	6.1	.0	6.6

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION & RELATED WORKERS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	JAN. 1986	DEC. 1985	JAN. 1985	JAN. 1986	DEC. 1985	JAN. 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.......	20,078	20,663	22,408	41.9	42.8	42.4
Durable Goods.....	11,056	11,354	12,751	41.3	42.5	41.6
Nondurable Goods..	9,022	9,309	9,657	42.7	43.3	43.4
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.......	6,193	6,562	6,779	45.6	45.8	46.2

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	JAN. 1986	DEC. 1985	JAN. 1985	JAN. 1986	DEC. 1985	JAN. 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.......	$319.70	$328.70	$315.03	$ 7.63	$ 7.68	$ 7.43
Durable Goods.....	305.62	312.38	301.18	7.40	7.35	7.24
Nondurable Goods..	337.76	349.86	332.88	7.91	8.08	7.67
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.......	$355.68	$355.41	$332.18	$ 7.80	$ 7.76	$ 7.19

The term "production and related workers" includes supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full-time and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	DEC. 1985	NOV. 1985	DEC. 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items.............	327.4	326.6	315.5	.2	3.8
Food & Beverages....	305.6	303.6	297.2	.7	2.8
Housing.............	355.8	355.0	341.2	.2	4.3
Apparel.............	209.0	211.2	203.2	-1.0	2.9
Transportation......	324.0	323.2	315.8	.2	2.6
Medical Care........	414.7	413.0	388.5	.4	6.7
Entertainment.......	268.3	269.0	260.1	-.3	3.2

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

	NUMBER		
	JAN. 1986	DEC. 1985	JAN. 1985
Sex, Total	5,115	4,672	4,603
Male	3,738	3,361	2,993
Female	1,377	1,311	1,610
Race, Total	5,115	4,672	4,603
White	4,766	4,319	4,315
Nonwhite	349	353	288
Age, Total	5,115	4,672	4,603
Under 45	3,959	3,689	3,519
Over 45	1,156	983	1,084
[2] Industry, Total	5,115	4,672	4,603
Mining	168	150	142
Construction	1,578	1,436	1,198
Manufacturing	1,234	1,227	1,315
Transportation & Public Utilities	181	159	149
Trade	957	828	856
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	86	83	61
Services	629	560	698
Government	282	229	184
[2] Occupation, Total	5,115	4,672	4,603
Professional & Managerial	408	372	411
Clerical and Sales	596	519	495
Services	524	428	467
Processing	145	113	170
Machine Trade	243	220	176
Benchwork	563	615	840
Structural Work	1,914	1,779	1,445
Other	722	626	599
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	5,115	4,672	4,603
1-2 Weeks	968	948	1,168
3-4 Weeks	561	934	816
5-14 Weeks	2,614	1,792	1,866
15 Weeks & Over	972	998	753

---

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	JAN. 1986	DEC. 1985	JAN. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims..............	5,097	3,444	6,590	48.0	-22.7
B. Weeks Claimed...............	26,599	17,414	22,533	52.7	18.0
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	$2,321,512	$1,467,082	$1,755,785	58.2	32.2
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$31,125,300	$32,083,300	$26,820,900	-3.0	16.0
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)........	8,061	5,592	6,281	44.2	28.3
F. Nonfarm Placements..........	2,597	3,324	2,170	-21.9	19.7
G. Nonfarm Job Openings........	3,214	3,521	2,745	-8.7	17.1

	January, 1986
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings...............	$67,526

	November 1985	
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	People	Savings in Dollars
I. Employed..........................	25	$4,380
J. Partial Employment................	103	$7,458

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the state Unemployment Insurance program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our state program.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service apolicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by the South Dakota Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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DID YOU KNOW???

This issue of the Labor Bulletin marks the advent of publishing statistics for the Rapid City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). After a special census was taken in early 1985 showing Rapid City to have a population of 51,326, the area was designated an MSA on June 30, 1985. To become an MSA, a city must have a population of 50,000 or more.

The following table shows the growth of the Rapid City area's population based on census tabulations.

Year	Rapid City	Percent Change	Pennington County	Percent Change
1930	10,404	0.0	20,079	0.0
1940	13,844	33.1	23,799	18.5
1950	25,310	82.8	34,053	43.1
1960	42,399	67.5	58,195	70.9
1970	43,836	3.4	59,349	2.0
1980	46,492	6.1	70,361	18.6
1985*	51,326	10.4*	N/A	N/A

*Determined in special census requested by Rapid City and conducted in 1985.

N/A - Not Available

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

1889

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

February 1986 Published March 1986

LABOR TURNOVER IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Information on labor turnover rates by industry in South Dakota is now available from the Labor Market Information Center. This data can provide some interesting and valuable insight into the vitality of South Dakota's labor market.

Labor turnover information is comprised of two major categories--accessions and separations. An accession occurs when an employee receives wages from an employer in the current quarter, but did not receive wages from that employer in the previous quarter.

There are two kinds of accessions: new hires and rehires. A new hire would be a first-time employee for an employer. Rehires are those employees who return to work for a former employer. This information is valuable when tracking the recall of laid-off employees as well as the rehiring of seasonal workers. New hires, on the other hand, provide a measure of new employees with an employer.

On a statewide basis, 20.8 percent of all workers were accessions during the third quarter of 1985. Approximately one-sixth of these were rehires. The remainder were new hires.

Separations include those workers who quit or were discharged. The separation rate is the percent of workers in that industry who quit or were discharged. Separation data provide an industry standard to which businesses can compare their turnover. Statewide separation data indicate that 17.3 percent of those working during the second quarter of 1985 were no longer with the same employer during the third quarter.

Industry employment figures indicate change in employment levels but not the dynamics within that change. Labor turnover, which occurs whenever a worker changes employers, provides a much larger source of job opportunities than the overall change in employment levels. For example, during the third quarter of 1985, the nonfarm employment level in South Dakota fell slightly. However, as indicated by the accessions total, there were more than 48,000 temporary, full-time and part-time job openings filled by newhires and rehires.

Job opportunities can vary by industry. For example, the mining and manufacturing industries have comparable separation rates--12 percent and 11.5 percent, respectively. However, the total number of separations in these industries varies greatly. Mining had 348 separations in the third quarter of 1985, while the manufacturing industry had 3,729 separations.

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SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE
SEPARATION AND ACCESSIONS BY INDUSTRY
THIRD QUARTER, 1985

Industry	Separations		Accessions	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Agriculture	567	26.6%	527	24.7%
Mining	348	12.0	310	10.7
Construction	3,874	23.9	5,781	35.6
Manufacturing	3,729	11.5	4,726	14.6
Transportation, Communications & Utility	2,127	15.4	2,153	15.6
Trade	16,391	19.6	19,154	22.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,554	10.1	1,740	11.3
Services	11,487	17.9	13,752	21.4
Statewide	40,077	17.3%	48,143	20.8%

SOURCE: South Dakota Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, 3/86.

Currently, this new statewide industry turnover research is being tabulated on a quarterly basis. Annual average turnover data will be available from the Labor Market Information Center in September.

The availability of labor turnover data provides more detailed information on the dynamics of the state's labor market, by identifying job opportunities in each industry and providing industry turnover standards for comparison.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN FEBRUARY

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in South Dakota totaled 241,600 in February 1986. This is the highest February nonfarm employment total recorded. It represents an increase of 0.2 percent or 400 jobs from both the year-ago February total and the January 1986 total.

The services industry showed the largest over-the-year increase of 600 jobs. Much of this over-the-year increase was split between the medical/health services sector and the hotels/amusement/personal/business services sector.

The other major industry showing an employment increase was government, which was up approximately 1,000 over the year. February local government employment was 600 higher than one year ago. Much of this increase was centered in the local education sector. Federal government employment was up 300 from the February 1985 level.

Over-the-year employment declines were noted in the mining, manufacturing and trade industries.

Manufacturing employment fell by 600 over the year. Employment rose by 300 in the nondurable goods sector; however, a decline in the fabricated metals and machinery sector employment resulted in the overall decline for this industry.

Employment declines of 300 were noted in both the mining and trade sectors. The decrease in mining employment is a result of the employment declines in all sectors of this industry that have occurred since August 1985. The drop in trade employment resulted from a decline of 500 in the wholesale trade sector. The retail trade sector rose 200 over-the-year.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGE

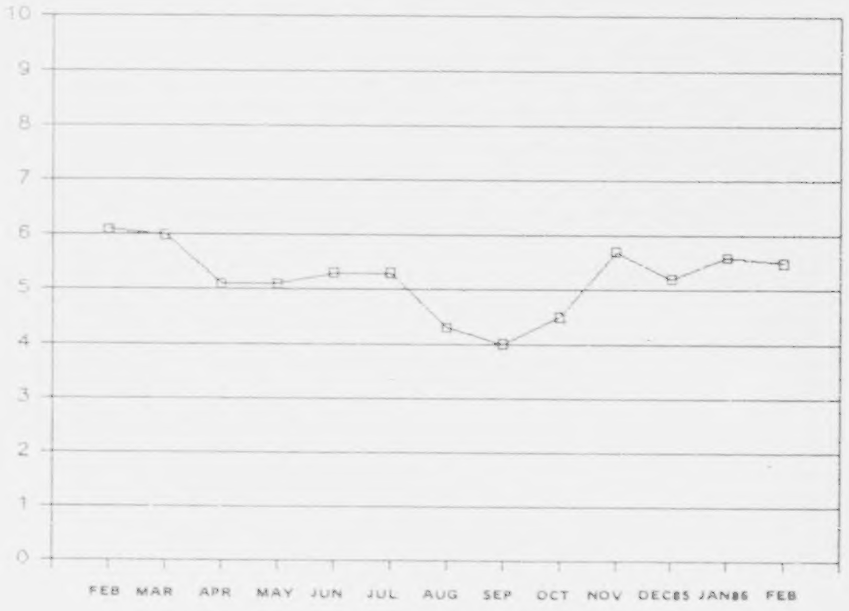
A month-to-month review shows that with the exception of the government and construction industries, employment levels remained relatively stable in the state's major industry groups.

Government employment increased by 1,000 a majority of which is due to an increase in the state and local education sectors.

Construction employment was down 600 from January to February. This is a traditional seasonal decline and is attributed to the cold February weather.

South Dakota's unemployment rate was 5.5 percent in February. This was down 0.1 percent from the January rate of 5.6 percent and down 0.6 percent from the February 1985 level of 6.1 percent. Approximately 312,800 South Dakotans were working in February and 18,100 were unemployed. This compares with February of last year when 310,600 South Dakotans were working and 20,100 were unemployed.

SOUTH DAKOTA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES



LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	February 1986 (1)				February 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	115,725,000	106,685,000	9,041,000	7.8	113,592,000	104,690,000	8,902,000	7.8
South Dakota	331,000	312,800	18,100	5.5	330,800	310,600	20,100	6.1
Sioux Falls MSA	67,430	63,977	3,453	5.1	66,916	63,123	3,793	5.7
Rapid City MSA	36,693	34,639	2,054	5.6	36,491	34,524	1,967	5.4
Aurora	1,352	1,304	48	3.6	1,319	1,264	55	4.2
Beadle	9,218	8,799	419	4.5	8,979	8,494	485	5.4
Bennett	1,621	1,545	76	4.7	1,359	1,320	39	2.9
Bon Homme	3,107	3,011	96	3.1	3,168	3,032	136	4.3
Brookings	13,066	12,226	840	6.4	13,077	12,217	860	6.6
Brown	19,685	18,593	1,092	5.5	19,004	17,844	1,160	6.1
Brule	2,567	2,423	144	5.6	2,566	2,400	166	6.5
Buffalo	378	316	62	16.4	437	336	101	23.1
Butte	3,273	3,092	181	5.5	3,477	3,264	213	6.1
Campbell	948	873	75	7.9	969	912	57	5.9
Charles Mix	3,996	3,790	206	5.2	3,758	3,553	205	5.5
Clark	1,839	1,750	89	4.8	1,812	1,694	118	6.5
Clay	6,589	6,255	334	5.1	6,339	6,009	330	5.2
Codington	10,813	10,094	719	6.6	11,034	10,134	900	8.2
Corson	1,560	1,496	64	4.1	1,513	1,406	107	7.1
Custer	3,207	3,040	167	5.2	3,162	2,978	184	5.8
Davison	8,336	8,011	325	3.9	8,503	8,110	393	4.6
Day	3,191	2,898	293	9.2	3,301	2,991	310	9.4
Deuel	2,065	1,815	250	12.1	2,053	1,848	205	10.0
Dewey	1,887	1,786	101	5.4	1,900	1,744	156	8.2
Douglas	1,511	1,442	69	4.6	1,514	1,441	73	4.8
Edmunds	2,099	2,026	73	3.5	2,103	1,973	130	6.2
Fall River	3,502	3,326	176	5.0	3,456	3,284	172	5.0
Faulk	1,172	1,129	43	3.7	1,122	1,067	55	4.9
Grant	4,099	3,858	241	5.9	4,162	3,864	298	7.2
Gregory	2,194	2,103	91	4.1	2,288	2,189	99	4.3
Haakon	1,151	1,091	60	5.2	1,169	1,118	51	4.4
Hamlin	2,193	2,044	149	6.8	2,198	2,038	160	7.3
Hand	1,940	1,874	66	3.4	1,972	1,879	93	4.7
Hanson	1,340	1,287	53	4.0	1,377	1,286	91	6.6
Harding	739	703	36	4.9	817	770	47	5.8
Hughes	8,474	8,130	344	4.1	8,373	7,876	497	5.9
Hutchinson	3,736	3,582	154	4.1	3,878	3,673	205	5.3
Hyde	881	851	30	3.4	840	795	45	5.4
Jackson	1,468	1,390	78	5.3	1,388	1,309	79	5.7

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

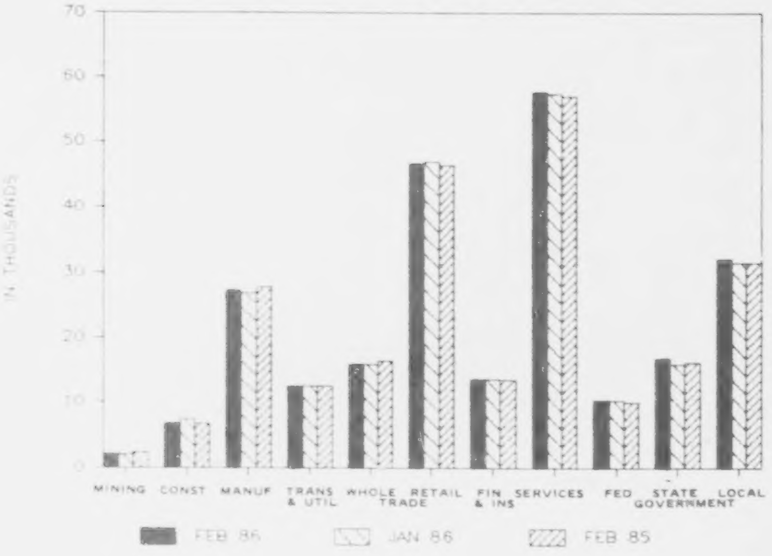
	February 1986 (1)				February 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,092	1,060	32	2.9	1,119	1,103	16	1.4
Jones	651	589	62	9.5	684	591	93	13.6
Kingsbury	2,814	2,629	185	6.6	2,777	2,684	93	3.3
Lake	4,543	4,245	298	6.6	4,778	4,443	335	7.0
Lawrence	9,777	9,296	481	4.9	9,490	8,945	545	5.7
Lincoln	6,431	6,016	415	6.5	6,634	6,180	454	6.8
Lyman	1,374	1,292	82	6.0	1,432	1,323	109	7.6
McCook	2,558	2,412	146	5.7	2,895	2,435	460	15.9
McPherson	1,506	1,428	78	5.2	1,493	1,434	59	4.0
Marshall	2,029	1,869	160	7.9	2,085	1,886	199	9.5
Meade	8,421	8,002	419	5.0	8,890	8,466	424	4.8
Mellette	881	808	73	8.3	811	738	73	9.0
Miner	1,356	1,228	128	9.4	1,303	1,234	69	5.3
Minnehaha	67,430	63,977	3,453	5.1	66,916	63,123	3,793	5.7
Moody	2,984	2,801	183	6.1	3,002	2,842	160	5.3
Pennington	36,693	34,639	2,054	5.6	36,491	34,524	1,967	5.4
Perkins	2,466	2,381	85	3.4	2,296	2,233	63	2.7
Potter	1,379	1,320	59	4.3	1,385	1,326	59	4.3
Roberts	4,398	4,039	359	8.2	4,439	3,999	440	9.9
Sanborn	1,123	1,061	62	5.5	1,086	1,029	57	5.2
Shannon	2,866	2,633	233	8.1	2,824	2,532	292	10.3
Spink	3,534	3,413	121	3.4	3,566	3,446	120	3.4
Stanley	1,271	1,195	76	6.0	1,407	1,300	107	7.6
Sully	731	715	16	2.2	749	735	14	1.9
Todd	2,472	2,266	206	8.3	2,574	2,394	180	7.0
Tripp	3,160	3,036	124	3.9	3,123	2,993	130	4.2
Turner	3,704	3,479	225	6.1	3,773	3,538	235	6.2
Union	4,527	4,142	385	8.5	4,735	4,216	519	11.0
Walworth	2,919	2,738	181	6.2	2,802	2,656	146	5.2
Yankton	9,895	9,435	460	4.6	10,053	9,431	622	6.2
Ziebach	781	738	43	5.5	792	756	36	4.5

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

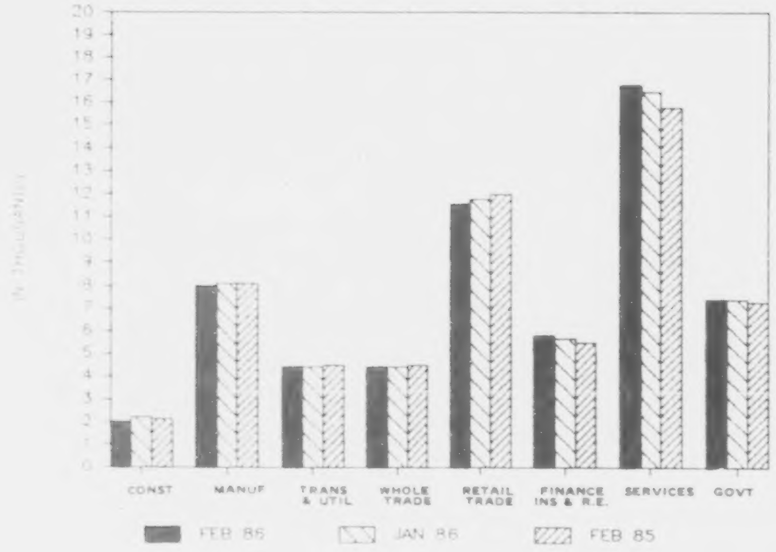
(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.2 and 7.3. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	241.6	241.2	241.2	.2	.2
MINING..............................	2.1	2.1	2.4	.0	-12.5
CONSTRUCTION........................	6.9	7.5	6.8	-8.0	1.5
MANUFACTURING.......................	27.2	26.9	27.8	1.1	-2.2
Durable Goods.....................	14.1	14.4	15.0	-2.1	-6.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery...	8.5	8.8	9.8	-3.4	-13.3
Nondurable Goods..................	13.1	12.5	12.8	4.8	2.3
Food & Kindred Products.........	7.8	7.5	7.4	4.0	5.4
Paper, Printing & Publishing....	2.8	2.8	2.7	.0	3.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.	12.5	12.6	12.6	-.8	-.8
Transportation....................	7.4	7.5	7.3	-1.3	1.4
Communication & Public Utilities..	2.9	2.9	3.0	.0	-3.3
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services....	2.3	2.3	2.3	.0	.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..........	62.7	63.0	63.0	-.5	-.5
Wholesale Trade...................	16.0	16.0	16.5	.0	-3.0
Durable Goods..................	7.1	7.2	7.3	-1.4	-2.7
Nondurable Goods................	8.9	8.8	9.2	1.1	-3.3
Retail Trade......................	46.7	47.0	46.5	-.6	.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE..	13.7	13.7	13.6	.0	.7
SERVICES............................	57.7	57.5	57.1	.3	1.1
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business..	14.6	14.8	14.3	-1.4	2.1
Medical and Health................	22.8	22.8	22.4	.0	1.8
Educational, Membership & Social..	17.1	16.6	17.3	3.0	-1.2
GOVERNMENT..........................	58.9	57.9	57.9	1.7	1.7
Federal...........................	10.4	10.3	10.1	1.0	3.0
State.............................	16.4	16.0	16.3	2.5	.6
State Education.................	8.1	7.7	8.1	5.2	.0
Local.............................	32.1	31.6	31.5	1.6	1.9
Local Education.................	19.2	18.7	18.8	2.7	2.1

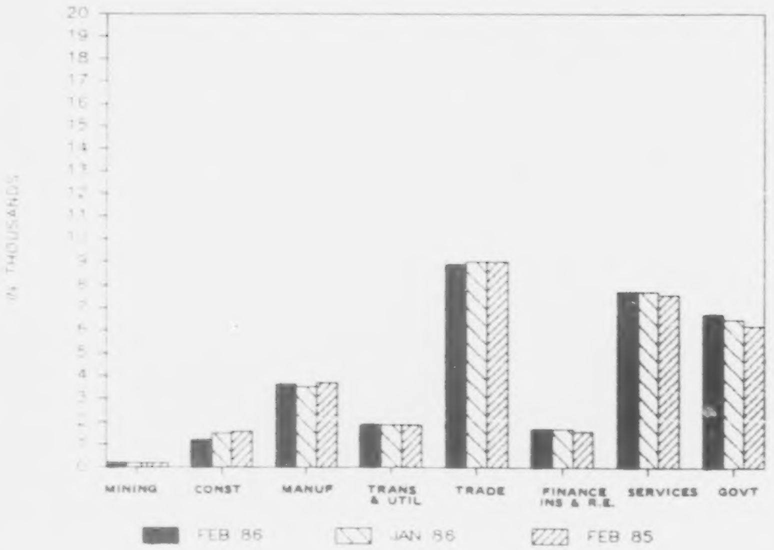
SIOUX FALLS MSA
NONFARM WAGE AND
SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL............................	60.4	60.5	59.8	-.2	1.0
1/ MINING.........................	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2.0	2.2	2.1	-9.1	-4.8
MANUFACTURING..................	8.0	8.1	8.1	-1.2	-1.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4.4	4.4	4.5	.0	-2.2
TRADE...........................	16.0	16.3	16.5	-1.8	-3.0
Wholesale Trade..............	4.4	4.4	4.5	.0	-2.2
Retail Trade.................	11.6	11.8	12.0	-1.7	-3.3
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	5.8	5.7	5.5	1.8	5.5
SERVICES....................	16.8	16.5	15.8	1.8	6.3
GOVERNMENT.....................	7.4	7.4	7.3	.0	1.4

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



				Percent Change From	
	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985	Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL..........................	31.8	31.9	31.8	-.3	.0
MINING.........................	0.2	0.2	0.2	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.2	1.5	1.6	-20.0	-25.0
MANUFACTURING..................	3.6	3.5	3.7	2.9	-2.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1.9	1.9	1.9	.0	.0
TRADE..........................	8.9	9.0	9.0	-1.1	-1.1
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	1.7	1.7	1.6	.0	6.3
SERVICES.......................	7.7	7.7	7.6	.0	1.3
GOVERNMENT.....................	6.7	6.5	6.2	3.1	8.1

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonfarm establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION & RELATED WORKERS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.......	20,204	20,399	21,365	40.3	41.6	41.0
Durable Goods.....	10,777	11,373	11,904	41.2	40.2	40.2
Nondurable Goods..	9,427	9,026	9,461	39.2	43.4	41.9
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.......	6,145	6,190	5,937	41.2	45.7	44.3

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.......	$308.30	$317.82	$302.58	$7.65	$7.64	$7.38
Durable Goods.....	305.29	297.88	289.44	7.41	7.41	7.20
Nondurable Goods..	310.86	343.73	318.86	7.93	7.92	7.61
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.......	$326.72	$356.46	$323.83	$7.93	$7.80	$7.31

The term "production and related workers" includes supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full-time and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	JAN. 1986	DEC. 1985	JAN. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items.............	328.4	327.4	316.1	.3	3.9
Food & Beverages....	307.9	305.6	299.3	.8	2.9
Housing.............	356.8	355.8	342.0	.3	4.3
Apparel.............	205.0	209.0	199.8	-1.9	2.6
Transportation......	323.9	324.0	314.7	.0	2.9
Medical Care........	418.2	414.7	391.1	.8	6.9
Entertainment.......	270.8	268.3	261.0	.9	3.8

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

	NUMBER		
	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985
Sex, Total	5,171	5,115	5,173
Male	3,796	3,738	3,578
Female	1,375	1,377	1,595
Race, Total	5,171	5,115	5,173
White	4,831	4,766	4,860
Nonwhite	340	349	313
Age, Total	5,171	5,115	5,173
Under 45	4,086	3,959	4,081
Over 45	1,085	1,156	1,092
[2] Industry, Total	5,171	5,115	5,173
Mining	162	168	163
Construction	1,600	1,578	1,518
Manufacturing	1,313	1,234	1,407
Transportation & Public Utilities	166	181	182
Trade	962	957	918
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	99	86	85
Services	611	629	714
Government	258	282	186
[2] Occupation, Total	5,171	5,115	5,173
Professional & Managerial	341	408	396
Clerical and Sales	595	596	600
Services	516	524	430
Processing	140	145	145
Machine Trade	224	243	213
Benchwork	722	563	922
Structural Work	1,917	1,914	1,748
Other	716	722	719
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	5,171	5,115	5,173
1-2 Weeks	598	968	852
3-4 Weeks	684	561	755
5-14 Weeks	2,770	2,614	2,726
15 Weeks & Over	1,119	972	840

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[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

				Percent Change From	
	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985	Last Month	Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims.............	2,303	5,097	3,061	-54.8	-24.8
B. Weeks Claimed..............	21,498	26,599	21,679	-19.2	-.8
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	$ 1,964,374	$ 2,321,512	$ 1,896,520	-15.4	3.6
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$30,779,800	$31,125,300	$25,995,200	-1.1	18.4
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)........	5,276	8,061	5,292	-34.5	-.3
F. Nonfarm Placements..........	2,099	2,597	1,765	-19.2	18.9
G. Nonfarm Job Openings........	2,764	3,214	2,301	-14.0	20.1

	February 1986
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$78,335

	February 1986	
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	People	Savings in Dollars
I. Employed..........................	28	$5,954
J. Partial Employment................	94	$7,567

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the state Unemployment Insurance program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our state program.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by the South Dakota Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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DID YOU KNOW???

The South Dakota Department of Labor has received $750,000 to provide relocation assistance and job training to dislocated workers, including farmers and ranchers. The funds have been authorized under Title III of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). These services are available through South Dakota Job Service offices and Career Learning Centers.

Following a national trend, the number of households in South Dakota is increasing at a greater rate than the population. The increase in the number of households from April 1980 to July 1984 was 3.3 percent. This compares with a population increase of 2.5 percent during the same time period. The more rapid growth in the number of households is partly due to changes in age structure as well as changes in living arrangements. The trend toward postponing marriage by both males and females has resulted in the creation of additional nonfamily households without a corresponding increase in population.

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

March 1986 Published April 1986

CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH DAKOTA

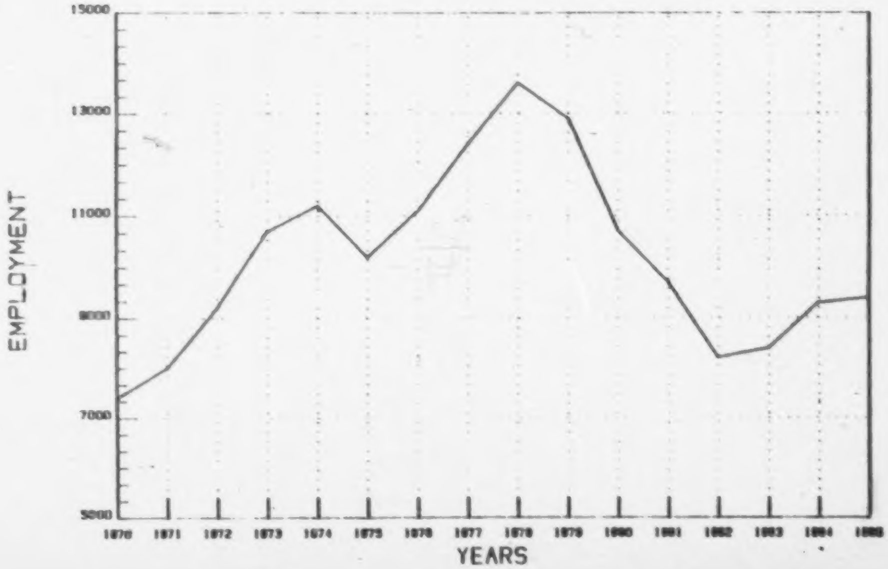
As summer approaches and the South Dakota ground begins to thaw, construction activity picks up and becomes more evident in the state. The construction industry employed an average of 9,400 South Dakota workers in 1985. This is an increase of 1,200 workers from 1982 when the annual average construction employment fell to its lowest level since 1971.

The graph below details annual average construction employment levels from 1970 to 1985. As the graph shows, construction employment increased steadily from 1970 until 1975 when it fell slightly. New housing starts and construction of the interstate highways and major irrigation projects then helped to push construction employment to its highest level ever -- 13,600 in 1978.

Employment in this industry was especially hard hit by inflation, high interest rates and the corresponding reduction in construction activity of the late 1970's and early 1980's. Housing starts, which numbered 5,153 in South Dakota in 1977, fell to 1,098 by 1982. The completion of much of the interstate highway system in South Dakota, the cancellation of the OAHE irrigation project, higher fuel prices and a reduced number of commercial building projects also resulted in lower construction employment. This industry has since begun to rebound and has noted employment increases during each of the last three years.

When compared with all industries as a whole, the construction industry has recovered especially well from the declines suffered in the late 1970's and

SOUTH DAKOTA ANNUAL AVERAGE
CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT



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early 1980's. Construction employment has increased 14.6 percent in South Dakota since 1982. This compares with an increase of 7.6 percent for all nonfarm industries during the same time.

Special trade contractors, which include those firms who undertake specialized activities such as plumbing, painting, plastering and carpeting, account for approximately 47 percent of all construction employment. General contractors primarily engaged in construction of residential, farm, industrial, commercial and other buildings, account for about 30 percent of construction employment. The remaining 23 percent of construction employment is accounted for by contractors engaged in heavy construction such as highways and streets, bridges, sewers, irrigation projects and flood control projects.

FEWER CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS

Construction employment has fluctuated greatly with the economy. Interestingly, the number of firms engaged in construction activity has steadily decreased. For example from the first quarter of 1978 to the first quarter of 1984, the number of construction firms dropped from 2,511 to 1,984.

The majority of firms going out of business or consolidating with other firms between 1978 and 1984 were small firms -- those with zero to nine employees and medium size firms, those with 10 to 49 employees. Since the turnaround in the construction industry, which began in 1982, the number of medium size firms increased slightly. However, the number of smaller firms continued to drop. The number of firms with 50 to 99 employees has remained relatively stable since 1978. The number of firms with 100 or more employees initially fell but has leveled in recent years.

Although all South Dakota industries show some degree of seasonality in their employment, the construction industry is one of the most obvious seasonal employers. Employment fluctuated 40 percent or 4,500 workers during 1985, from its low of 6,800 in February to a high of 11,300 in August and September.

These seasonal employment changes are a consistent pattern which occurs every year. However, there is a growing tendency for some construction firms to retain more workers during the winter months. These employers commonly use these workers for snow removal jobs and to perform repair and maintenance work on construction equipment.

Following three years of employment gains, it appears the construction industry has regained some of its strength. According to South Dakota Department of Labor employment projections, construction employment should continue to grow in the future. Construction employment is expected to grow approximately 22.3 percent to an annual average of 11,500 by 1995.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN MARCH

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in the state increased to 243,900 in March, 1986, which is 300 jobs higher than the one-year-ago March level. This also represents an increase of 1,900 jobs over the one month earlier nonfarm job total.

Several major industries posted gains during the 12 month period ending in March 1986. The services industry grew by 800 jobs over the year to a level of 58,600. Much of the increase was centered in the medical/health and the education/membership/social services sectors. This industry remains one of the fastest growing industries in the state and now employs almost one of every four nonfarm workers in South Dakota.

The other major industry showing an over-the-year employment increase was government, which was up approximately 1,100 over the year. Much of the growth in government employment, 600 jobs, was centered in the local education sector.

Two industries posted declines in employment over-the-year. Manufacturing employment fell by 1,000. Most of this decline was located in the fabricated metals and machinery sector.

Wholesale and retail trade employment fell by 400 over-the-year. Employment rose by 300 in the retail trade sector. However, a drop of 700 in the wholesale trade sector offset this gain.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGE

A review of month-to-month employment changes reveals that five of eight major industries noted employment increases. Employment levels in the remaining three industries -- manufacturing, transportation/public utilities and finance/insurance/real estate -- remained the same.

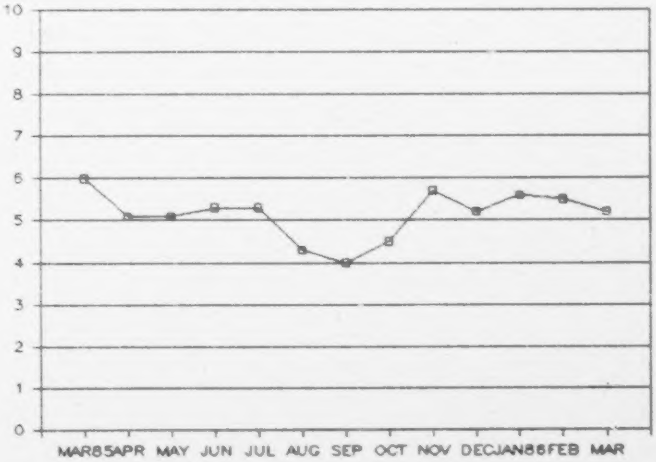
The largest increases occurred in the construction and services industries. Employment gains of 500 were noted in each of these industries and are attributable to the seasonal hiring of workers.

Wholesale and retail trade employment rose by 400 in March. Retail trade sector employment increased by 700. However this was somewhat offset by a decrease in the wholesale trade sector.

Government employment rose by 300 in March. This increase typically occurs every year in the local education sector and is attributed to the hiring of additional workers to staff high school athletic tournaments.

The unemployment rate in South Dakota dropped to 5.2 percent in March from the February rate of 5.5 percent. The unemployment rate one year ago was 6.0 percent. Approximately 321,900 South Dakotans were working in March. This is up 9,100 workers from last month and 3,400 from a year ago. The number of unemployed fell to 17,600. This is down 500 from last month and 2,500 from March 1985.

SOUTH DAKOTA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES



LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	March 1986 (1)				March 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	116,309,000	107,643,000	8,667,000	7.5	114,394,000	105,768,000	8,625,000	7.5
South Dakota	339,500	321,900	17,600	5.2	337,600	317,500	20,100	6.0
Sioux Falls MSA	68,675	65,349	3,326	4.8	67,940	64,219	3,721	5.5
Rapid City MSA	36,968	35,086	1,882	5.1	36,732	34,672	2,060	5.6
Aurora	1,393	1,362	31	2.2	1,354	1,313	41	3.0
Beadle	9,440	9,027	413	4.4	9,088	8,651	437	4.8
Bennett	1,691	1,614	77	4.6	1,398	1,363	35	2.5
Bon Homme	3,430	3,328	102	3.0	3,375	3,190	185	5.5
Brookings	13,305	12,492	813	6.1	13,207	12,349	858	6.5
Brown	19,450	18,371	1,079	5.5	19,260	18,072	1,188	6.2
Brule	2,722	2,576	146	5.4	2,723	2,520	203	7.5
Buffalo	386	327	59	15.3	466	346	120	25.8
Butte	3,354	3,219	135	4.0	3,595	3,284	211	5.9
Campbell	1,042	968	74	7.1	1,070	1,005	65	6.1
Charles Mix	4,239	3,995	244	5.8	3,928	3,710	218	5.5
Clark	1,893	1,809	84	4.4	1,861	1,751	110	5.9
Clay	6,764	6,451	313	4.6	6,469	6,131	338	5.2
Codington	11,003	10,352	651	5.9	11,057	10,235	822	7.4
Corson	1,617	1,536	81	5.0	1,627	1,509	118	7.3
Custer	3,295	3,148	147	4.5	3,238	3,053	185	5.7
Davison	8,593	8,217	376	4.4	8,617	8,216	401	4.7
Day	3,349	3,043	306	9.1	3,402	3,107	295	8.7
Deuel	2,189	1,943	246	11.2	2,157	1,960	197	9.1
Dewey	2,078	1,963	115	5.5	2,074	1,899	175	8.4
Douglas	1,626	1,554	72	4.4	1,639	1,533	106	6.5
Edmunds	2,271	2,149	122	5.4	2,175	2,086	89	4.1
Fall River	3,712	3,441	271	7.3	3,541	3,360	181	5.1
Faulk	1,247	1,198	49	3.9	1,159	1,122	37	3.2
Grant	4,299	4,044	255	5.9	4,349	4,007	342	7.9
Gregory	2,360	2,249	111	4.7	2,380	2,311	69	2.9
Haakon	1,160	1,092	68	5.9	1,161	1,108	53	4.6
Hamlin	2,282	2,142	140	6.1	2,275	2,114	161	7.1
Hand	2,045	1,971	74	3.6	2,030	1,957	73	3.6
Hanson	1,403	1,360	43	3.1	1,403	1,344	59	4.2
Harding	722	717	5	0.7	786	774	12	1.5
Hughes	8,493	8,195	298	3.5	8,201	7,861	340	4.1
Hutchinson	3,948	3,810	138	3.5	4,074	3,863	211	5.2
Hyde	929	898	31	3.3	879	832	47	5.3
Jackson	1,518	1,459	59	3.9	1,458	1,348	110	7.5

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

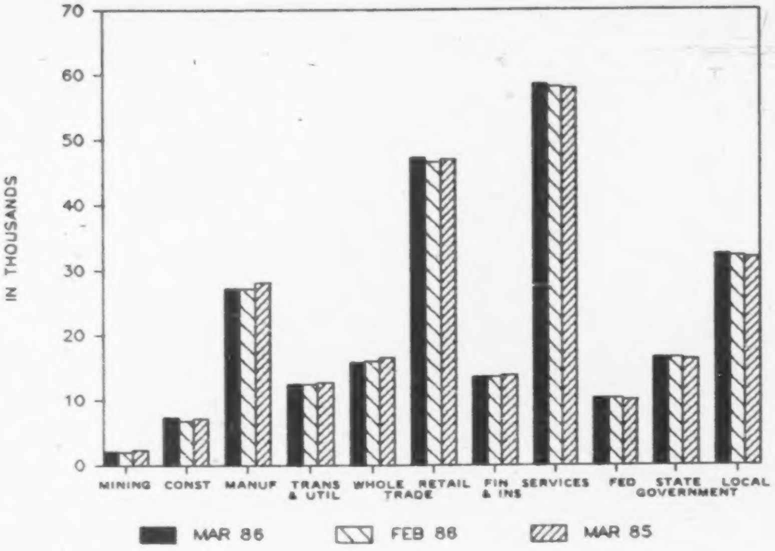
	March 1986 (1)				March 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,148	1,116	32	2.8	1,164	1,148	16	1.4
Jones	664	623	41	6.2	699	620	79	11.3
Kingsbury	2,896	2,754	142	4.9	2,951	2,780	171	5.8
Lake	4,715	4,411	304	6.4	4,968	4,559	409	8.2
Lawrence	9,818	9,369	449	4.6	9,453	8,922	531	5.6
Lincoln	6,530	6,117	413	6.3	6,636	6,221	415	6.3
Lyman	1,437	1,369	68	4.7	1,510	1,388	122	8.1
McCook	2,709	2,538	171	6.3	2,793	2,543	250	9.0
McPherson	1,597	1,502	95	5.9	1,576	1,497	79	5.0
Marshall	2,139	1,995	144	6.7	2,176	1,993	183	8.4
Meade	8,571	8,219	352	4.1	9,050	8,597	453	5.0
Mellette	927	868	59	6.4	857	786	71	8.3
Miner	1,399	1,302	97	6.9	1,375	1,294	81	5.9
Minnehaha	68,675	65,349	3,326	4.8	67,940	64,219	3,721	5.5
Moody	3,124	2,917	207	6.6	3,127	2,930	197	6.3
Pennington	36,968	35,086	1,882	5.1	36,732	34,672	2,060	5.6
Perkins	2,540	2,473	67	2.6	2,420	2,359	61	2.5
Potter	1,446	1,392	54	3.7	1,444	1,387	57	3.9
Roberts	4,639	4,231	408	8.8	4,643	4,147	496	10.7
Sanborn	1,242	1,166	76	6.1	1,196	1,121	75	6.3
Shannon	2,920	2,654	266	9.1	2,798	2,513	285	10.2
Spink	3,677	3,573	104	2.8	3,704	3,572	132	3.6
Stanley	1,304	1,239	65	5.0	1,446	1,330	116	8.0
Sully	789	769	20	2.5	797	781	16	2.0
Todd	2,479	2,296	183	7.4	2,572	2,399	173	6.7
Tripp	3,329	3,209	120	3.6	3,232	3,130	102	3.2
Turner	3,959	3,709	250	6.3	3,975	3,729	246	6.2
Union	4,688	4,325	363	7.7	4,881	4,360	521	10.7
Walworth	3,045	2,890	155	5.1	2,922	2,761	161	5.5
Yankton	10,109	9,690	419	4.1	10,265	9,588	677	6.6
Ziebach	801	776	25	3.1	836	783	53	6.3

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

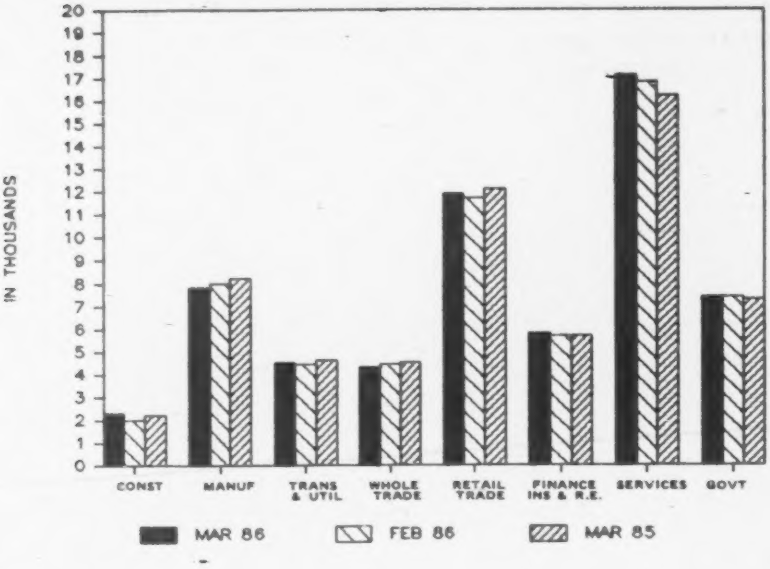
(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.2 and 7.3. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA
NONFARM WAGE AND
SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	243.9	242.0	243.6	.8	.1
MINING..............................	2.2	2.1	2.4	4.8	-8.3
CONSTRUCTION........................	7.4	6.9	7.3	7.2	1.4
MANUFACTURING.......................	27.1	27.1	28.1	.0	-3.6
Durable Goods.....................	14.3	14.1	15.1	1.4	-5.3
Fabricated Metals & Machinery...	8.7	8.5	9.8	2.4	-11.2
Nondurable Goods..................	12.8	13.1	13.0	-2.3	-1.5
Food & Kindred Products.........	7.5	7.8	7.6	-3.8	-1.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing....	2.8	2.8	2.7	.0	3.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.	12.5	12.5	12.7	.0	-1.6
Transportation....................	7.4	7.4	7.4	.0	.0
Communication & Public Utilities..	2.8	2.9	3.0	-3.4	-6.7
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services....	2.3	2.3	2.3	.0	.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..........	63.1	62.7	63.5	.6	-.6
Wholesale Trade...................	15.8	16.0	16.5	-1.3	-4.2
Durable Goods...................	7.0	7.2	7.4	-2.8	-5.4
Nondurable Goods................	8.8	8.9	9.1	-1.1	-3.3
Retail Trade......................	47.3	46.6	47.0	1.5	.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE..	13.7	13.7	13.8	.0	-.7
SERVICES............................	58.6	58.1	57.8	.9	1.4
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business..	14.7	14.7	14.7	.0	.0
Medical and Health................	23.0	22.8	22.6	.9	1.8
Educational, Membership & Social..	17.7	17.3	17.4	2.3	1.7
GOVERNMENT..........................	59.2	58.9	58.1	.5	1.9
Federal...........................	10.3	10.3	10.1	.0	2.0
State.............................	16.5	16.5	16.2	.0	1.9
State Education.................	8.1	8.1	8.2	.0	-1.2
Local.............................	32.4	32.1	31.8	.9	1.9
Local Education.................	19.5	19.1	18.9	2.1	3.2

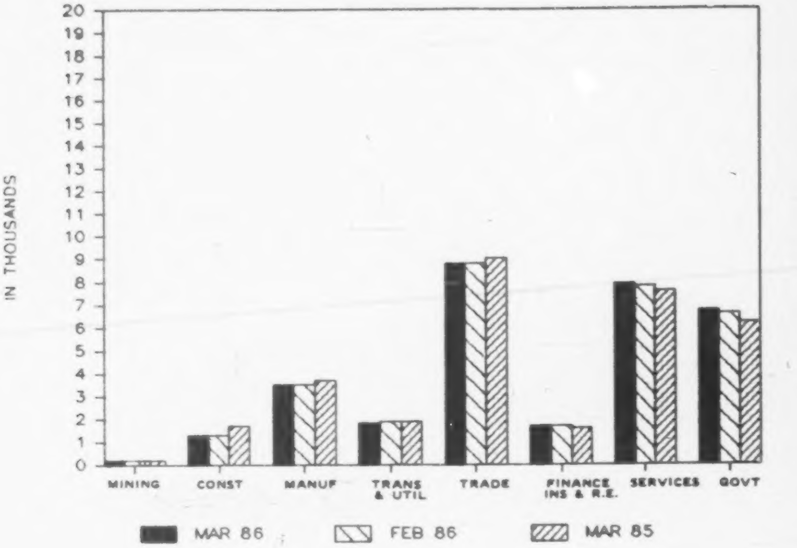
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL..........................	61.2	60.5	60.9	1.2	.5
1/ MINING........................	--	--	--	---	---
CONSTRUCTION	2.3	2.0	2.2	15.0	4.5
MANUFACTURING..................	7.8	8.0	8.2	-2.5	-4.9
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4.5	4.4	4.6	2.3	-2.2
TRADE..........................	16.1	16.1	16.6	.0	-3.0
Wholesale Trade..............	4.3	4.4	4.5	-2.3	-4.4
Retail Trade.................	11.9	11.7	12.1	1.7	-1.7
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	5.8	5.7	5.7	1.8	1.8
SERVICES.......................	17.1	16.8	16.2	1.8	5.6
GOVERNMENT.....................	7.4	7.4	7.3	.0	1.4

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL.........................	31.9	31.7	31.9	.6	.0
MINING........................	0.2	0.2	0.2	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.3	1.3	1.7	.0	-23.5
MANUFACTURING..................	3.5	3.5	3.7	.0	-5.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1.8	1.9	1.9	-5.3	-5.3
TRADE.........................	8.8	8.8	9.0	.0	-2.2
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	1.7	1.7	1.6	.0	6.3
SERVICES......................	7.9	7.8	7.6	1.3	3.9
GOVERNMENT.....................	6.7	6.6	6.2	1.5	8.1

The figures on Pages 6, 7, and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Hours and Earnings of Production and Related Workers data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION & RELATED WORKERS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.......	20,341	20,271	21,500	41.6	40.2	42.2
Durable Goods.....	11,134	10,843	11,941	41.4	41.0	41.7
Nondurable Goods..	9,207	9,428	9,559	41.9	39.2	42.8
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.......	1,870	1,790	1,995	45.1	41.2	46.6

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.......	$319.07	$307.13	$312.70	$ 7.67	$ 7.64	$ 7.41
Durable Goods.....	305.95	302.99	303.58	7.39	7.39	7.28
Nondurable Goods..	335.20	311.25	324.42	8.00	7.94	7.58
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.......	$355.84	$326.30	$341.58	$ 7.89	$ 7.92	$ 7.33

The term "production and related workers" includes supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full-time and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items............	327.5	328.4	317.4	-.3	3.2
Food & Beverages....	307.7	307.9	301.4	-.1	2.1
Housing.............	356.5	356.8	343.6	-.1	3.8
Apparel.............	204.1	205.0	201.8	-.4	1.1
Transportation......	319.2	323.9	314.3	-1.5	1.6
Medical Care........	422.3	418.2	393.8	1.0	7.2
Entertainment.......	272.0	270.8	261.3	.4	4.1

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

	NUMBER		
	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985
Sex, Total	4,621	5,171	4,703
Male	3,403	3,796	3,240
Female	1,218	1,375	1,463
Race, Total	4,621	5,171	4,703
White	4,309	4,831	4,393
Nonwhite	312	340	310
Age, Total	4,621	5,171	4,703
Under 45	3,644	4,086	3,706
Over 45	977	1,085	997
[2] Industry, Total	4,621	5,171	4,703
Mining	126	162	156
Construction	1,420	1,600	1,329
Manufacturing	1,130	1,313	1,203
Transportation & Public Utilities	152	166	175
Trade	910	962	886
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	67	99	91
Services	579	611	703
Government	237	258	160
[2] Occupation, Total	4,621	5,171	4,703
Professional & Managerial	324	341	364
Clerical and Sales	522	595	569
Services	492	516	453
Processing	122	140	108
Machine Trade	209	224	192
Benchwork	598	722	802
Structural Work	1,708	1,917	1,533
Other	646	716	682
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	4,621	5,171	4,703
1-2 Weeks	467	598	470
3-4 Weeks	397	684	459
5-14 Weeks	2,202	2,770	2,599
15 Weeks & Over	1,555	1,119	1,175

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[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims.............	2,361	2,303	1,990	2.5	18.6
B. Weeks Claimed..............	19,760	21,498	19,728	-8.1	.2
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	1,814,155	1,964,374	1,765,744	-7.6	2.7
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	29,467,800	30,779,800	24,562,900	-4.3	20.0
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)........	5,859	5,276	6,434	11.1	-8.9
F. Nonfarm Placements..........	2,827	2,099	2,778	34.7	1.8
G. Nonfarm Job Openings........	3,856	2,764	3,875	39.5	-.5

	March 1986
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$82,231

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	March 1986 People	March 1986 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed.........................	16	$3,590
J. Partial Employment................	83	$5,990

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the state Unemployment Insurance program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our state program.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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SRI 4520 East
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FORWARDING AND ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

DID YOU KNOW???

South Dakota ranks:

- Ninth in the United States in percentage of the population under 18 years of age (29.2 percent in 1984).
- Sixth in percentage of population 65 years old and over (13.6 percent in 1984).
- Forty-seventh in percentage of population living in metro areas (27.3 percent in 1984).
- Thirty-seventh in current expenditures per pupil in public elementary and secondary schools ($2,813 in 1985).
- Sixth in funds to state and local governments per capita ($617 in 1984).
- Thirty-ninth in retail sales per capita ($5,059 in 1984).
- Forty-seventh in physicians per 100,000 persons (121 in 1982).
- Forty-second in the percentage of public aid recipients (3.4 percent in 1984).
- Twenty-fifth in personal health care expenditures per capita ($1,154 in 1982).
- Second in hospital beds per 100,000 population (815 in 1983).
- Fortieth in average daily hospital room charge ($162 in 1985).

Source: 1986 Statistical Abstract of the United States

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

April 1986 Published May 1986

SUMMER JOBS FOR YOUTH

Each summer, the number of youth seeking employment rises dramatically in South Dakota. Most of this annual increase, in the number of youth entering the labor force, is the result of high school and college students looking for summer jobs.

Unfortunately, not all will find jobs. According to the Current Population Survey, the unemployment rate for 16-to 19-year-olds in South Dakota averaged 10.6 percent in 1985. The rate for 20-to 24-year-olds was slightly lower, 8.7 percent.

The odds of a younger person obtaining summer employment vary according to age, experience and the type of job the person is willing to accept. A good place for youth to begin looking for a summer job is in those industries that exhibit a high degree of summertime hiring. Although most South Dakota industries show some degree of seasonality in their hiring, the trade and services industries, along with the construction industry, consistently show the largest number of summertime employment increases. All three provide good summer job possibilities for youth.

State government also provides numerous job opportunities for youth. Approximately 1,700 youth, who meet program guidelines, will be working in summer jobs through the Summer Youth Program. The program is sponsored by the Private Industry Council of South Dakota. Many other South Dakota youth will obtain employment with the state as parks workers and groundskeepers.

The trade and services industries provide a significant number of summer job possibilities because of their direct ties to tourism which peaks in South Dakota during the summer. Tourism-related businesses such as restaurants, hotels/motels, trailer parks and racing, amusement and public parks traditionally hire additional workers during the busy summer season.

Evidencing that tourism-related industries can provide a large number of openings is the fact that during 1985, retail trade employment rose from a low of 46,500 in February to a high of 51,500 in August. This is an addition of 5,000 jobs, most of which occurred during the summer months and many of which are available to youth. The services industry experienced a similar summertime job increase in 1985. This industry added 3,300 jobs between its lowest employment level, 56,600 in January, and its highest level, 59,900 in August. Many of these jobs are also available to youth.

According to Job Service records, the number of 16-to 21-year-olds registered at South Dakota Job Service offices averaged 7,601 between April 1985 and April 1986 and fluctuated 68 percent from its low of 5,865 in December to its high of 9,829 in May. The graph on the following page shows the seasonality in the number of 16-to 21-year-old applicants registered with South Dakota Job Services during the past 13 months.

INSIDE...

Labor Market In April............2
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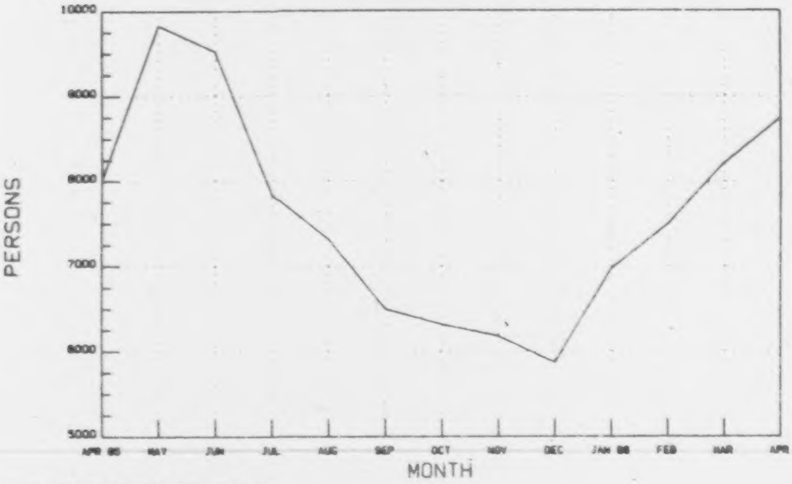
Rapid City Nonfarm Employment..8

SOUTH DAKOTA JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS
AGE 16 TO 21
APRIL 1985 THROUGH APRIL 1986



SOURCE: SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CENTER, 5/86

YOUTH ARE READY TO WORK

These youth seeking summer work make up a supply of workers readily available to meet summer hiring needs. By hiring young workers for summer jobs, employers acquire workers who fill the need for additional workers during the busy summer season. At the same time, employers are providing these youth with work experience that will be vital to their working futures.

Older youth with higher levels of education and experience, such as college students, are more likely to obtain higher skilled and higher paying jobs. These jobs are often related to the student's major field of study. Summer jobs available to high school aged youth are typically in unskilled and semi-skilled occupations.

Examples of openings most frequently received by the South Dakota Job Service that can be filled by students or others seeking a summer job include: auto service station attendants, car hops, child monitors, construction laborers, cooks, dishwashers, farm laborers, fast food workers, groundskeepers, kitchen helpers, retail trade clerks, waiters, waitresses and yard workers.

Summertime employment adds a significant number of jobs to the South Dakota economy each year. Fortunately, many of these job opportunities are open to youth, providing them with the valuable work experience they will need in the future.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN APRIL

South Dakota nonfarm wage and salary employment increased by 0.4 percent, or 900 jobs, from April 1985 to April 1986. April's nonfarm employment level of 247,000 is also an increase of 2,500 jobs from the March level.

The construction, services and government industries showed employment gains over year-ago levels. Of these, the services industry had the biggest increase, up 1,100 jobs. Within this major industry, the largest gain was in the medical/health sector, which increased by 500 jobs over the year. The hotel/amusement/personal/business services sector was up by 300 jobs over the year, as was the education/membership/social services sector.

Employment increased by 1,000 in the government industry, to a level of 59,100. The major portion of this increase was in the local education sector, which saw an increase of 600 jobs resulting from higher enrollment at the kindergarten level, moves to improve the quality of education and legislation passed last year that changed minimum educational requirements for entry into state colleges and universities.

Several major industries posted employment declines during the 12-month period ending in April 1986. The manufacturing industry witnessed a decline of 700 jobs over the year. This was largely within the durable goods sector, which fell from 15,300 to 14,600.

An employment decline of 300 was seen in the transportation/public utilities industry over the year, from 12,600 to 12,300. This was accounted for by a decrease of 200 jobs in the communication sector and 100 jobs in the electric/gas/sanitary services sector.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGE

On a month-to-month basis, total nonfarm wage and salary employment rose 2,500 jobs from March. This brought the employment level to 247,000.

Five of the eight major industry categories experienced employment increases over March levels, while one category remained the same.

The largest increase was noted in the wholesale and retail trade industry, which was up 1,700 jobs. This was centered mainly in the retail trade sector, which was up by 1,400 jobs. This is due to seasonality and occurs each year as employers, especially in eating and drinking establishments, hire additional workers in preparation for increased tourism-related business.

The construction industry, following its typical pattern of increasing activity as the springtime temperatures rise, also saw a substantial increase. The employment level of 8,200 was an increase of 800 jobs over the March level.

The manufacturing industry experienced a gain of 300 jobs over the month. The mining and finance/insurance/real estate industries both experienced employment increases of 100. The services industry employment remained stable from month-ago levels, at 59,000.

The South Dakota unemployment rate dropped to 4.1 percent in April from its March rate of 5.2. This was also a decline from the year-ago rate of 4.9 percent. In April, approximately 334,100 people were working in South Dakota. This is an increase of 12,200 workers from the March level and 7,300 from a year ago. The number of unemployed fell to 14,300. This was down 3,300 from last month and 2,600 from one year ago.

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	April 1986 (1)				April 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	116,317,000	108,201,000	8,115,000	7.0	114,325,000	106,175,000	8,150,000	7.1
South Dakota	348,400	334,100	14,300	4.1	343,700	326,800	16,900	4.9
Sioux Falls MSA	68,457	65,960	2,497	3.6	67,036	64,101	2,935	4.4
Rapid City MSA	37,598	36,091	1,507	4.0	37,059	35,301	1,758	4.7
Aurora	1,512	1,467	45	3.0	1,470	1,409	61	4.1
Beadle	9,612	9,302	310	3.2	9,270	8,868	402	4.3
Bennett	1,759	1,672	87	4.9	1,459	1,418	41	2.8
Bon Homme	3,624	3,516	108	3.0	3,532	3,368	164	4.6
Brookings	13,585	12,912	673	5.0	13,392	12,688	704	5.3
Brown	19,819	18,965	854	4.3	19,553	18,511	1,042	5.3
Brule	2,809	2,694	115	4.1	2,765	2,623	142	5.1
Buffalo	412	363	49	11.9	472	383	89	18.9
Butte	3,555	3,365	190	5.3	3,656	3,514	142	3.9
Campbell	1,074	1,043	31	2.9	1,090	1,074	16	1.5
Charles Mix	4,505	4,259	246	5.5	4,118	3,944	174	4.2
Clark	1,967	1,911	56	2.8	1,898	1,843	55	2.9
Clay	6,841	6,585	256	3.7	6,539	6,233	306	4.7
Codington	11,280	10,750	530	4.7	11,253	10,541	712	6.3
Corson	1,632	1,569	63	3.9	1,630	1,533	97	6.0
Custer	3,288	3,182	106	3.2	3,224	3,068	156	4.8
Davison	8,585	8,372	213	2.5	8,611	8,321	290	3.4
Day	3,447	3,275	172	5.0	3,538	3,315	223	6.3
Deuel	2,308	2,095	213	9.2	2,259	2,095	164	7.3
Dewey	2,118	2,019	99	4.7	2,139	1,944	195	9.1
Douglas	1,726	1,681	45	2.6	1,705	1,648	57	3.3
Edmunds	2,432	2,368	64	2.6	2,389	2,290	99	4.1
Fall River	3,797	3,645	152	4.0	3,671	3,541	130	3.5
Faulk	1,349	1,321	28	2.1	1,290	1,231	59	4.6
Grant	4,402	4,172	230	5.2	4,421	4,111	310	7.0
Gregory	2,499	2,414	85	3.4	2,550	2,465	85	3.3
Haakon	1,242	1,198	44	3.5	1,240	1,206	34	2.7
Hamlin	2,413	2,317	96	4.0	2,387	2,267	120	5.0
Hand	2,190	2,119	71	3.2	2,133	2,096	37	1.7
Hanson	1,530	1,466	64	4.2	1,519	1,444	75	4.9
Harding	737	732	5	0.7	786	778	8	1.0
Hughes	8,685	8,432	253	2.9	8,509	8,043	466	5.5
Hutchinson	4,223	4,120	103	2.4	4,289	4,139	150	3.5
Hyde	971	948	23	2.4	898	872	26	2.9
Jackson	1,767	1,711	56	3.2	1,634	1,551	83	5.1

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

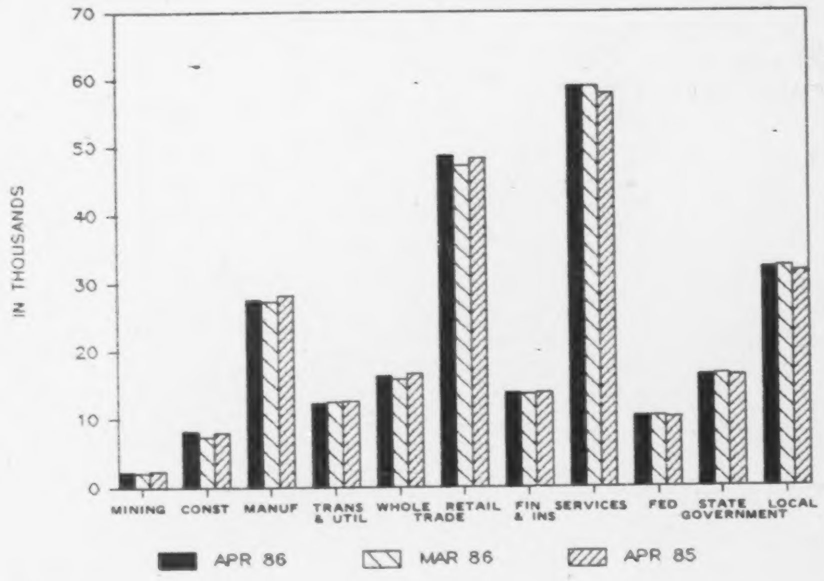
	April 1986 (1)				April 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,232	1,192	40	3.2	1,238	1,214	24	1.9
Jones	678	657	21	3.1	677	647	30	4.4
Kingsbury	3,042	2,934	108	3.6	3,158	2,943	215	6.8
Lake	4,841	4,606	235	4.9	5,091	4,730	361	7.1
Lawrence	9,521	9,038	483	5.1	9,321	8,788	533	5.7
Lincoln	6,744	6,423	321	4.8	6,853	6,488	365	5.3
Lyman	1,501	1,440	61	4.1	1,536	1,453	83	5.4
McCook	2,947	2,719	228	7.7	2,882	2,699	183	6.3
McPherson	1,702	1,645	57	3.3	1,673	1,632	41	2.5
Marshall	2,300	2,194	106	4.6	2,303	2,173	130	5.6
Meade	9,375	9,027	348	3.7	9,199	8,832	367	4.0
Mellette	878	841	37	4.2	823	762	61	7.4
Miner	1,473	1,365	108	7.3	1,404	1,351	53	3.8
Minnehaha	68,457	65,960	2,497	3.6	67,036	64,101	2,935	4.4
Moody	3,287	3,106	181	5.5	3,242	3,096	146	4.5
Pennington	37,598	36,091	1,507	4.0	37,059	35,301	1,758	4.7
Perkins	2,679	2,655	24	0.9	2,605	2,528	77	3.0
Potter	1,551	1,497	54	3.5	1,543	1,482	61	4.0
Roberts	4,750	4,440	310	6.5	4,668	4,329	339	7.3
Sanborn	1,267	1,213	54	4.3	1,229	1,164	65	5.3
Shannon	2,955	2,709	246	8.3	2,799	2,556	243	8.7
Spink	3,850	3,754	96	2.5	3,961	3,726	235	5.9
Stanley	1,373	1,302	71	5.2	1,461	1,388	73	5.0
Sully	856	846	10	1.2	867	857	10	1.2
Todd	2,604	2,395	209	8.0	2,651	2,479	172	6.5
Tripp	3,580	3,460	120	3.4	3,425	3,356	69	2.0
Turner	4,115	3,955	160	3.9	4,170	3,951	219	5.3
Union	4,984	4,660	324	6.5	5,068	4,664	404	8.0
Walworth	3,234	3,116	118	3.6	3,070	2,956	114	3.7
Yankton	10,402	10,050	352	3.4	10,452	9,868	584	5.6
Ziebach	956	923	33	3.5	967	926	41	4.2

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

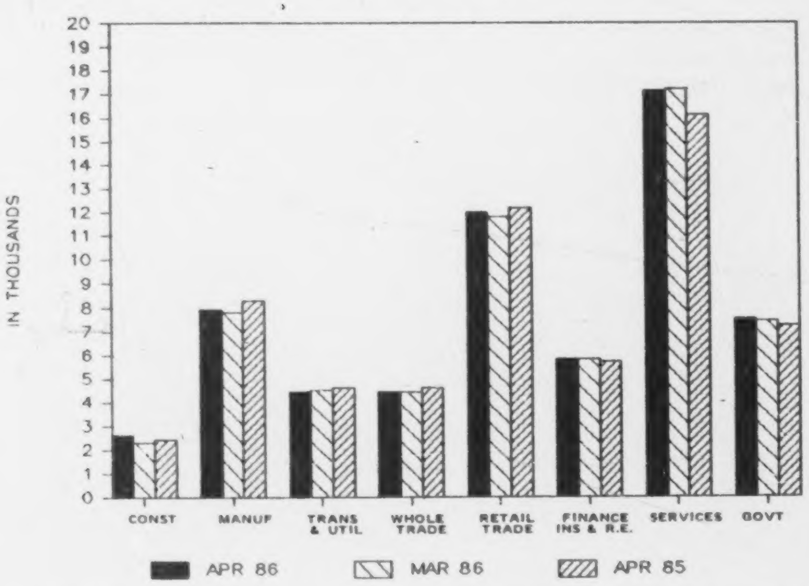
(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.0 and 7.1. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	APR. 1986	MAR. 1986	APR. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	247.0	244.5	246.1	1.0	.4
MINING..............................	2.3	2.2	2.4	4.5	-4.2
CONSTRUCTION........................	8.2	7.4	8.1	10.8	1.2
MANUFACTURING.......................	27.5	27.2	28.2	1.1	-2.5
Durable Goods....................	14.6	14.4	15.3	1.4	-4.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery...	8.7	8.7	9.7	.0	-10.3
Nondurable Goods.................	12.8	12.9	12.8	-.8	.0
Food & Kindred Products.........	7.5	7.5	7.4	.0	1.4
Paper, Printing & Publishing....	2.7	2.8	2.7	-3.6	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.	12.3	12.5	12.6	-1.6	-2.4
Transportation...................	7.3	7.4	7.3	-1.4	.0
Communication....................	2.8	2.8	3.0	.0	-6.7
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services....	2.2	2.3	2.3	-4.3	-4.3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..........	64.9	63.2	65.0	2.7	-.2
Wholesale Trade..................	16.2	15.9	16.7	1.9	-3.0
Durable Goods...................	7.1	7.1	7.4	.0	-4.1
Nondurable Goods................	9.1	8.8	9.2	3.4	-1.1
Retail Trade.....................	48.7	47.3	48.3	3.0	.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE..	13.8	13.7	13.9	.7	-.7
SERVICES............................	59.0	59.0	57.9	.0	1.9
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business..	15.3	15.1	15.0	1.3	2.0
Medical and Health...............	22.9	23.0	22.4	-.4	2.2
Educational, Membership & Social..	17.5	17.7	17.2	-1.1	1.7
GOVERNMENT..........................	59.1	59.3	58.1	-.3	1.7
Federal..........................	10.4	10.3	10.2	1.0	2.0
State............................	16.4	16.5	16.2	-.6	1.2
State Education.................	8.1	8.2	8.0	-1.2	1.3
Local............................	32.3	32.5	31.7	-.6	1.9
Local Education.................	19.3	19.5	18.7	-1.0	3.2

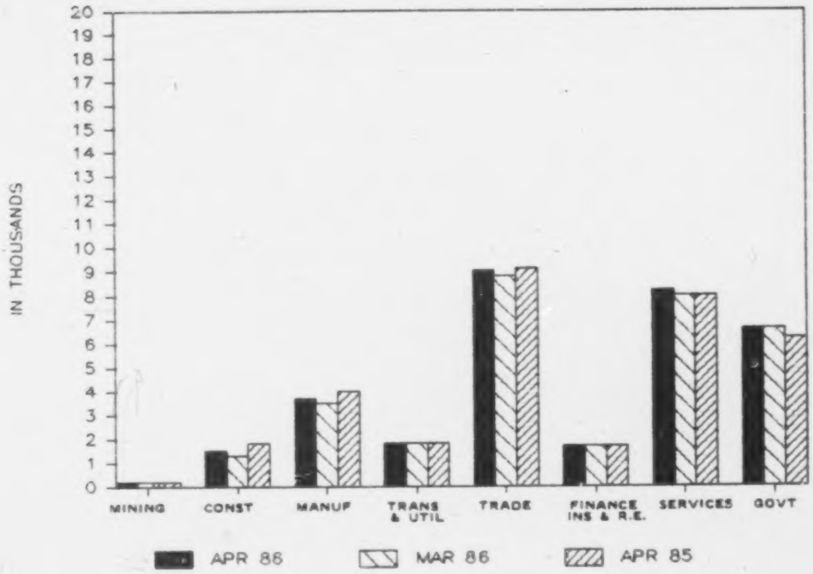
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	APR. 1986	MAR. 1986	APR. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL..........................	61.7	61.3	61.2	.7	.8
1/ MINING..........................	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2.6	2.3	2.4	13.0	8.3
MANUFACTURING..................	7.9	7.8	8.3	1.3	-4.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4.4	4.5	4.6	-2.2	-4.3
TRADE..........................	16.4	16.2	16.8	1.2	-2.4
Wholesale Trade..............	4.4	4.4	4.6	.0	-4.3
Retail Trade.................	12.0	11.8	12.2	1.7	-1.6
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	5.8	5.8	5.7	.0	1.8
SERVICES.......................	17.1	17.2	16.1	-.6	6.2
GOVERNMENT.....................	7.5	7.4	7.2	1.4	4.2

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



				Percent Change From	
	APR. 1986	MAR. 1986	APR. 1985	Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL........................	32.8	32.1	32.7	2.2	.3
MINING.......................	0.2	0.2	0.2	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.5	1.3	1.8	15.4	-16.7
MANUFACTURING................	3.7	3.5	4.0	5.7	-7.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1.8	1.8	1.8	.0	.0
TRADE........................	9.0	8.8	9.1	2.3	-1.1
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	1.7	1.7	1.7	.0	.0
SERVICES.....................	8.2	8.0	8.0	2.5	2.5
GOVERNMENT...................	6.6	6.6	6.2	.0	6.5

The figures on Pages 6, 7, and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Hours and Earnings of Production and Related Workers data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION & RELATED WORKERS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	APR. 1986	MAR. 1986	APR. 1985	APR. 1986	MAR. 1986	APR. 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.......	20,635	20,408	21,479	42.4	42.0	42.2
Durable Goods.....	11,367	11,129	12,071	41.0	41.2	41.9
Nondurable Goods..	9,268	9,279	9,408	44.2	42.9	42.7
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.......	6,003	5,892	6,125	47.1	45.1	46.4

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	APR. 1986	MAR. 1986	APR. 1985	APR. 1986	MAR. 1986	APR. 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.......	$322.66	$320.88	$314.39	$7.61	$7.64	$7.45
Durable Goods.....	303.40	305.70	306.29	7.40	7.42	7.31
Nondurable Goods..	347.41	338.48	325.80	7.86	7.89	7.63
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.......	$374.45	$356.74	$345.68	$7.95	$7.91	$7.45

The term "production and related workers" includes supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full-time and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items............	326.0	327.5	318.8	-.5	2.3
Food & Beverages....	307.8	307.7	301.6	.0	2.1
Housing............	357.0	356.5	344.7	.1	3.6
Apparel............	206.3	204.1	205.3	1.1	.5
Transportation......	309.6	319.2	316.7	-3.0	-2.2
Medical Care........	425.8	422.3	396.5	.8	7.4
Entertainment.......	271.9	272.0	262.2	.0	3.7

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

	NUMBER		
	APR. 1986	MAR. 1986	APR. 1985
Sex, Total	3,455	4,621	3,616
Male	2,351	3,403	2,269
Female	1,104	1,218	1,347
Race, Total	3,455	4,621	3,616
White	3,186	4,309	3,361
Nonwhite	269	312	255
Age, Total	3,455	4,621	3,616
Under 45	2,663	3,644	2,821
Over 45	792	977	795
[2] Industry, Total	3,455	4,621	3,616
Mining	83	126	91
Construction	831	1,420	725
Manufacturing	918	1,130	1,134
Transportation & Public Utilities	129	152	141
Trade	762	910	725
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	53	67	99
Services	537	579	577
Government	142	237	124
[2] Occupation, Total	3,455	4,621	3,616
Professional & Managerial	327	324	330
Clerical and Sales	501	522	553
Services	370	492	350
Processing	86	122	116
Machine Trade	146	209	148
Benchwork	513	598	742
Structural Work	1,039	1,708	872
Other	473	646	505
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	3,455	4,621	3,616
1-2 Weeks	425	467	402
3-4 Weeks	296	397	342
5-14 Weeks	1,441	2,202	1,693
15 Weeks & Over	1,293	1,555	1,179

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[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	APR. 1986	MAR. 1986	APR. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims.............	2,280	2,361	1,808	-3.4	26.1
B. Weeks Claimed...............	19,103	19,760	15,258	-3.3	25.2
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	1,460,081	1,814,155	1,271,507	-19.5	14.8
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	32,332,400	29,467,800	27,600,100	9.7	17.1
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)........	5,958	5,859	5,540	1.7	7.5
F. Nonfarm Placements..........	3,973	2,827	2,871	40.5	38.4
G. Nonfarm Job Openings........	5,263	3,856	3,936	36.5	33.7

	April 1986
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$121,762

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	April 1986 People	April 1986 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed.........................	31	$5,292
J. Partial Employment...............	97	$9,791

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the state Unemployment Insurance program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our state program.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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DID YOU KNOW???

The voting age population in South Dakota will be 509,000 on November 1, 1986, according to the Census Bureau. This is an increase of 5,000 persons over the November 1, 1984, estimate. Census figures show that the voting age population in April, 1980 was 485,000. This is an increase of 24,000 people in the voting age population from 1980 to 1986, which is a 4.9 percent change.

South Dakota follows national trends of voter turnout. Turnout is generally down in non-presidential election years and up in presidential election years. According to Census Bureau figures, 47.8 percent of the U.S. voting age population cast votes in the 1984 presidential election, while only 37.7 percent voted in the congressional election in 1982.

In South Dakota, 67.3 and 63.0 percent of all voters participated in the 1980 and 1984 presidential elections respectively. Only 53.2 percent of all voters cast votes in the 1978 congressional election and 55.8 percent voted in the 1982 House and Senate race.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, April, 1986. CB86-65.

JOB SERVICE
OF SOUTH DAKOTA

1889

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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

May 1986

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TOURISM BOOSTS EMPLOYMENT

Traditionally, the South Dakota tourism season has brought about seasonal employment increases. But tourism-related businesses have also proven to be playing an increasingly substantial role in total nonfarm employment growth.

Employment in tourism-related businesses gained 6,722 jobs from 1975 through 1985. This represents a 47.6 percent increase over the ten-year period, which is more than twice the percentage increase, (18.3 percent), made in total non-farm employment.

Major business groups which are considered as being related to tourism, and see seasonal employment fluctuations, are restaurants, hotels/motels, trailer parks, amusement parks, gift shops, racing parks and public recreation facilities.

As the table below shows, 1985 employment levels in all but one of these sectors of tourism-related business noted increases from 1975 levels. Racing is the only sector that has shown a decrease since 1975. This is due to several reasons, one of which is changing consumer tastes in leisure activities and the consequential increase in competition with other forms of entertainment. These employers may also be contracting more work out and relying more heavily on volunteer help.

ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT
IN TOURISM-RELATED BUSINESSES

	1975	1980	1984	1985
Restaurants	10,000	13,258	14,476	14,814
Gift Shops	153	335	506	525
Hotels/Motels	2,938	3,567	3,667	3,834
Trailer Parks	15	70	105	99
Racing	282	284	252	200
Amusement	266	451	505	571
Public Recreation	462*	479*	493*	795**
Total	14,116	18,444	20,004	20,838

*Includes only state government employment.

**Now includes federal, state and local government employment in this sector.

From 1984 to 1985, employment in tourism-related businesses grew by 4.2 percent. This is slightly lower than the 4.8 percent average annual growth since 1975.

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SEASONALITY OF TOURISM-RELATED BUSINESS

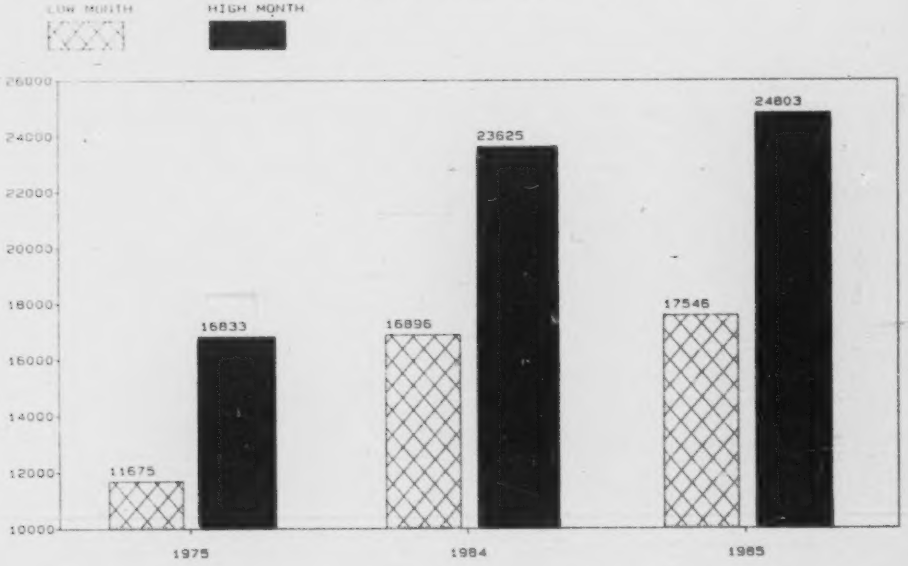
Employment in tourism-related business begins its increase in February each year, after falling to its lowest levels in January. The most dramatic month-to-month employment increase usually occurs between April and May. Since 1975, this April to May growth has averaged 11 percent. This is concurrent with the South Dakota tourism season. The rate of growth then slows slightly, but total employment continues to increase to peak levels, generally in August.

In 1985, the combined employment of these businesses peaked at 24,803 in August. The lowest level in 1985 was 17,546 in January. This is a variance of 41.4 percent. This variance between the high monthly employment level and the low monthly employment level has averaged 42.1 percent since 1975.

The graph below demonstrates how tourism-related employment fluctuates between the high and low months by detailing this information for 1975, 1984 and 1985.

As the 1986 vacation season gets underway in South Dakota, we will once again be reminded of the positive influence tourism has on the state's economy. If the 1986 tourism season follows historical trends, it will yield healthy employment increases to total nonfarm employment.

EMPLOYMENT
IN TOURISM-RELATED BUSINESSES
IN PEAK MONTH AND LOW MONTH



SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN MAY

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in South Dakota rose to 252,100 in May, an increase of 5,100 over the April level. On a year-to-year basis, this was down slightly, by 200 jobs, from the May 1985 level.

However, employment did increase in the services and government industries. The services industry noted a gain of 1,000 jobs over the year. Employment in this industry reached 60,200 this May, the highest of any May level on record. A new record of May employment was also set in the retail trade sector of the trade industry, which gained 100 jobs over the year, reaching 50,000. Government employment also increased since May 1985, growing by 400.

The manufacturing industry noted the largest over-the-year loss, being down 700 jobs. The wholesale and retail trade and the transportation and public utilities industries also noted declines over the year, dropping 300 and 200 jobs respectively.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

Employment in all major industries was up over the month, with the largest increases occurring in the wholesale and retail trade, construction and services industries. These gains can be largely attributed to seasonal hiring.

The construction industry, reflecting typical growth during warm weather, saw employment gains of 16 percent. Wholesale and retail trade employment increased by 1,500 jobs, reaching 66,300 in May. A large portion of this growth was in eating and drinking establishments, which were also affected by tourism.

The services industry gained 1,200 over the month. This too is a result of seasonal hiring, within such businesses as hotels, tourist attractions and recreational facilities. An over-the-month employment gain was also made in government, which increased by 500 jobs. This growth was concentrated mainly within the state and local government sectors, which were both up 300.

The manufacturing industry added 300 to its payroll over the month, reaching an employment level of 27,700. Employment within the mining industry remained stable from April to May, at 2,300.

The May unemployment rate in South Dakota was 4.0 percent, compared with the April rate of 4.1 percent and the 4.7 percent rate of one year ago. Approximately 343,300 South Dakotans were employed in May, which is an increase of 9,200 over the April level and 7,000 over the year ago level. The number of unemployed remained constant at April's level of 14,300. This is a decrease of 2,500 from the May, 1985 level.

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	May 1986 (1)				May 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	117,199,000	109,041,000	8,158,000	7.0	114,890,000	106,880,000	8,011,000	7.0
South Dakota	357,568	343,253	14,315	4.0	353,100	336,300	16,800	4.7
Sioux Falls MSA	70,115	67,766	2,349	3.4	68,347	65,582	2,765	4.0
Rapid City MSA	38,501	37,022	1,479	3.8	38,315	36,428	1,887	4.9
Aurora	1,610	1,599	11	0.7	1,514	1,485	29	1.9
Beadle	9,560	9,256	304	3.2	9,527	9,034	493	5.2
Bennett	1,617	1,566	51	3.2	1,482	1,447	35	2.4
Bon Homme	3,523	3,471	52	1.5	3,528	3,390	138	3.9
Brookings	14,280	13,175	1,105	7.7	14,245	12,909	1,336	9.4
Brown	20,587	19,515	1,072	5.2	20,323	18,898	1,425	7.0
Brule	2,879	2,816	63	2.2	2,930	2,769	161	5.5
Buffalo	462	402	60	13.0	472	400	72	15.3
Butte	3,540	3,370	170	4.8	3,692	3,564	128	3.5
Campbell	1,167	1,140	27	2.3	1,174	1,127	47	4.0
Charles Mix	4,382	4,207	175	4.0	4,128	4,017	111	2.7
Clark	2,056	1,991	65	3.2	2,061	1,921	140	6.8
Clay	6,575	6,289	286	4.3	6,564	6,279	285	4.3
Codington	11,701	11,140	561	4.8	11,553	10,827	726	6.3
Corson	1,813	1,594	219	12.1	1,659	1,585	74	4.5
Custer	3,633	3,570	63	1.7	3,768	3,593	175	4.6
Davison	8,785	8,597	188	2.1	8,816	8,593	223	2.5
Day	3,600	3,506	94	2.6	3,617	3,415	202	5.6
Deuel	2,417	2,267	150	6.2	2,328	2,200	128	5.5
Dewey	2,207	2,066	141	6.4	2,138	1,985	153	7.2
Douglas	1,788	1,754	34	1.9	1,729	1,702	27	1.6
Edmunds	2,359	2,312	47	2.0	2,389	2,313	76	3.2
Fall River	3,908	3,756	152	3.9	3,737	3,646	91	2.4
Faulk	1,326	1,304	22	1.7	1,289	1,258	31	2.4
Grant	4,526	4,342	184	4.1	4,400	4,200	200	4.5
Gregory	2,604	2,524	80	3.1	2,616	2,544	72	2.8
Haakon	1,195	1,170	25	2.1	1,249	1,228	21	1.7
Hamlin	2,438	2,351	87	3.6	2,444	2,343	101	4.1
Hand	2,275	2,235	40	1.8	2,178	2,145	33	1.5
Hanson	1,561	1,489	72	4.6	1,577	1,513	64	4.1
Harding	772	763	9	1.2	865	822	43	5.0
Hughes	8,932	8,719	213	2.4	8,642	8,308	334	3.9
Hutchinson	4,300	4,199	101	2.3	4,341	4,209	132	3.0
Hyde	918	904	14	1.5	923	882	41	4.4
Jackson	1,975	1,935	40	2.0	1,784	1,708	76	4.3

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

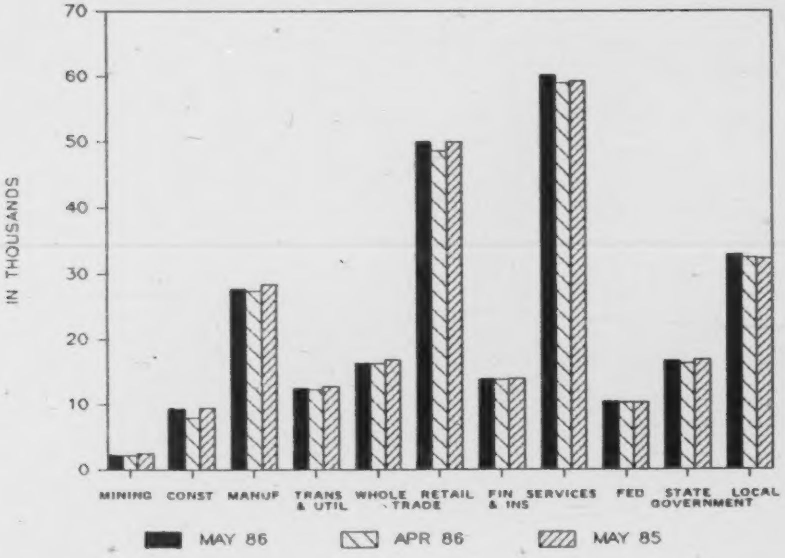
	May 1986 (1)				May 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,259	1,252	7	0.6	1,324	1,252	72	5.4
Jones	699	688	11	1.6	719	696	23	3.2
Kingsbury	3,253	3,069	184	5.7	3,045	2,989	56	1.8
Lake	5,345	4,846	499	9.3	5,145	4,821	324	6.3
Lawrence	9,739	9,271	468	4.8	9,678	9,169	509	5.3
Lincoln	6,873	6,602	271	3.9	7,029	6,683	346	4.9
Lyman	1,672	1,540	132	7.9	1,588	1,532	56	3.5
McCook	3,023	2,860	163	5.4	2,877	2,751	126	4.4
McPherson	1,854	1,756	98	5.3	1,732	1,680	52	3.0
Marshall	2,262	2,201	61	2.7	2,337	2,226	111	4.7
Meade	9,432	9,061	371	3.9	9,614	9,206	408	4.2
Mellette	880	855	25	2.8	831	779	52	6.3
Miner	1,462	1,373	89	6.1	1,465	1,368	97	6.6
Minnehaha	70,115	67,766	2,349	3.4	68,347	65,582	2,765	4.0
Moody	3,586	3,432	154	4.3	3,435	3,243	192	5.6
Pennington	38,501	37,022	1,479	3.8	38,315	36,428	1,887	4.9
Perkins	2,641	2,605	36	1.4	2,604	2,596	35	1.3
Potter	1,594	1,565	29	1.8	1,574	1,535	39	2.5
Roberts	4,775	4,504	271	5.7	4,654	4,407	247	5.3
Sanborn	1,314	1,260	54	4.1	1,241	1,196	45	3.6
Shannon	2,844	2,596	248	8.7	2,848	2,601	247	8.7
Spink	3,972	3,889	83	2.1	3,945	3,832	113	2.9
Stanley	1,577	1,546	31	2.0	1,542	1,466	76	4.9
Sully	1,003	985	18	1.8	938	907	31	3.3
Todd	2,812	2,633	179	6.4	2,695	2,565	130	4.8
Tripp	3,447	3,358	89	2.6	3,483	3,374	109	3.1
Turner	4,251	4,099	152	3.6	4,268	4,126	142	3.3
Union	5,436	5,145	291	5.4	5,396	5,048	348	6.4
Walworth	3,252	3,100	152	4.7	3,112	3,042	70	2.2
Yankton	10,491	10,182	309	2.9	10,645	10,061	584	5.5
Ziebach	929	898	31	3.3	966	925	41	4.2

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

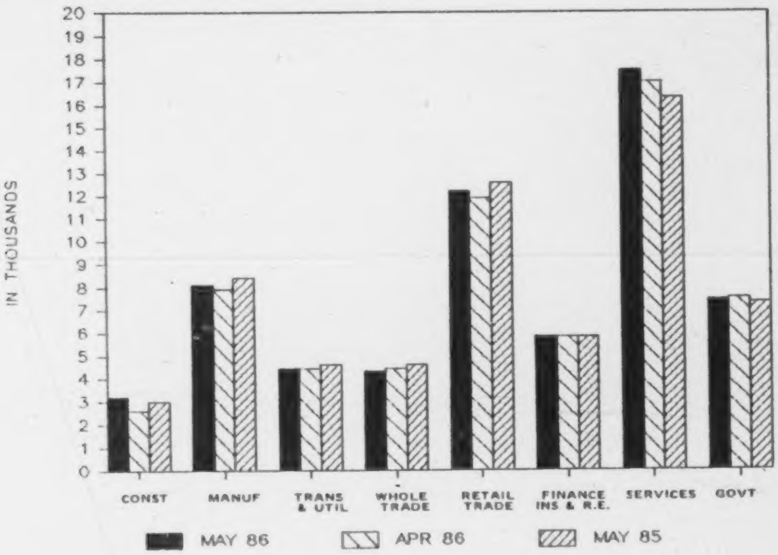
(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.3 and 7.3. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	MAY 1986	APRIL 1986	MAY 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	252.1	247.0	252.3	2.1	-.1
MINING	2.3	2.3	2.5	.0	-8.0
CONSTRUCTION	9.4	8.1	9.5	16.0	-1.1
MANUFACTURING	27.7	27.4	28.4	1.1	-2.5
Durable Goods	14.9	14.6	15.6	2.1	-4.5
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	8.8	8.7	9.6	1.1	-8.3
Nondurable Goods	12.8	12.8	12.8	.0	.0
Food & Kindred Products	7.5	7.5	7.4	.0	1.4
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.7	3.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.5	12.4	12.7	.8	-1.6
Transportation	7.4	7.3	7.4	1.4	.0
Communication	2.8	2.8	3.0	.0	-6.7
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2.3	2.3	2.3	.0	.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	66.3	64.8	66.6	2.3	-.5
Wholesale Trade	16.3	16.2	16.8	.6	-3.0
Durable Goods	7.1	7.1	7.5	.0	-5.3
Nondurable Goods	9.2	9.0	9.2	2.2	.0
Retail Trade	50.0	48.6	49.9	2.9	.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.9	13.8	14.0	.7	-.7
SERVICES	60.2	59.0	59.2	2.0	1.7
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	15.7	15.1	16.1	4.0	-2.5
Medical and Health	23.0	23.0	22.6	.0	1.8
Educational, Membership & Social	18.1	17.6	17.2	2.8	5.2
GOVERNMENT	59.7	59.2	59.3	.8	.7
Federal	10.5	10.4	10.3	1.0	1.9
State	16.6	16.3	16.8	1.8	-1.2
State Education	8.2	8.0	8.2	2.5	.0
Local	32.7	32.4	32.2	.9	1.6
Local Education	19.2	19.4	18.6	-1.0	3.2

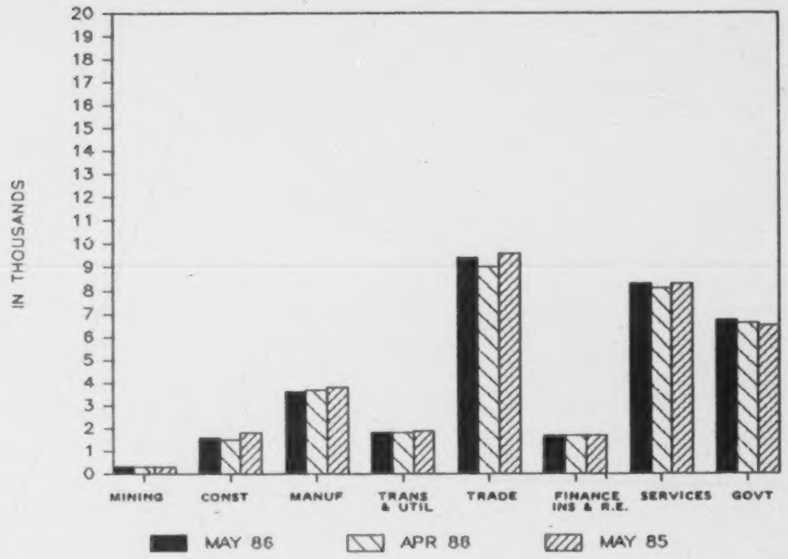
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	MAY 1986	APRIL 1986	MAY 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL.........................	63.0	61.6	62.6	2.3	.6
1/ MINING.........................	---	---	---	---	---
CONSTRUCTION	3.2	2.6	3.0	23.1	6.7
MANUFACTURING..................	8.1	7.9	8.4	2.5	-3.6
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4.4	4.4	4.6	.0	-4.3
TRADE.........................	16.5	16.4	17.1	.6	-3.5
Wholesale Trade..............	4.3	4.4	4.6	-2.3	-6.5
Retail Trade.................	12.2	11.9	12.6	2.5	-3.2
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	5.8	5.8	5.8	.0	.0
SERVICES......................	17.5	17.0	16.3	2.9	7.4
GOVERNMENT.....................	7.4	7.5	7.3	-1.3	1.4

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	MAY 1986	APRIL 1986	MAY 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL..........................	33.4	32.6	33.8	2.5	-1.2
MINING.........................	0.3	0.3	0.3	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.6	1.5	1.8	6.7	-11.1
MANUFACTURING.................	3.6	3.7	3.8	-2.7	-5.3
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1.8	1.8	1.9	.0	-5.3
TRADE.........................	9.4	9.0	9.6	4.4	-2.1
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	1.7	1.7	1.7	.0	.0
SERVICES......................	8.3	8.1	8.3	2.5	.0
GOVERNMENT....................	6.7	6.6	6.5	1.5	3.1

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Hours and Earnings of Production and Related Workers data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION & RELATED WORKERS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	MAY 1986	APRIL 1986	MAY 1985	MAY 1986	APRIL 1986	MAY 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.......	20,751	20,637	21,671	42.4	42.2	43.4
Durable Goods.....	11,494	11,337	12,273	41.6	41.1	42.4
Nondurable Goods..	9,257	9,300	9,398	43.4	43.6	44.8
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.......	6,117	5,991	6,233	46.4	47.6	49.3

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	MAY 1986	APRIL 1986	MAY 1985	MAY 1986	APRIL 1986	MAY 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.......	$327.75	$324.94	$320.29	$7.73	$7.70	$7.38
Durable Goods.....	306.18	305.37	311.22	7.36	7.43	7.34
Nondurable Goods..	354.14	349.24	332.86	8.16	8.01	7.43
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.......	$375.38	$378.42	$361.37	$8.09	$7.95	$7.33

The term "production and related workers" includes supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	APRIL 1986	MARCH 1986	APRIL 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items............	325.3	326.0	320.1	-.2	1.6
Food & Beverages....	308.5	307.8	301.6	.2	2.3
Housing.............	358.0	357.0	345.9	.3	3.5
Apparel.............	207.3	206.3	205.9	.5	.7
Transportation......	303.3	309.6	320.0	-2.0	-5.2
Medical Care........	428.0	425.8	398.0	.5	7.5
Entertainment.......	272.3	271.9	263.3	.1	3.4

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

	NUMBER		
	MAY 1986	APR. 1986	MAY 1985
Sex, Total	2,488	3,455	2,453
Male	1,432	2,351	1,336
Female	1,056	1,104	1,117
Race, Total	2,488	3,455	2,453
White	2,234	3,186	2,263
Nonwhite	254	269	190
Age, Total	2,488	3,455	2,453
Under 45	1,870	2,663	1,879
Over 45	618	792	574
[2] Industry, Total	2,488	3,455	2,453
Mining	22	83	45
Construction	378	831	290
Manufacturing	704	918	881
Transportation & Public Utilities	97	129	89
Trade	582	762	551
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	65	53	65
Services	542	537	451
Government	98	142	81
[2] Occupation, Total	2,488	3,455	2,453
Professional & Managerial	271	327	290
Clerical and Sales	507	501	429
Services	297	370	263
Processing	53	86	76
Machine Trade	137	146	104
Benchwork	423	513	613
Structural Work	543	1,039	416
Other	257	473	262
Duration of Current Unemployment Total	2,488	3,455	2,453
1-2 Weeks	405	425	337
3-4 Weeks	265	296	216
5-14 Weeks	877	1,441	996
15 Weeks & Over	941	1,293	904

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[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	MAY 1986	APRIL 1986	MAY 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,555	2,280	1,856	-31.8	-16.2
B. Weeks Claimed	9,884	19,103	13,171	-48.3	-25.0
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$1,101,824	$1,460,081	$1,105,895	-24.5	-.4
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$33,717,600	$32,332,400	$28,764,900	4.3	17.2
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	8,159	5,958	7,066	36.9	15.5
F. Nonfarm Placements	5,113	3,973	4,201	28.7	21.7
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	6,186	5,263	5,287	17.5	17.0

	May 1986
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$97,101

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	May 1986 People	May 1986 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	29	$4,976
J. Partial Employment	111	$10,011

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the state Unemployment Insurance program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our state program.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

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DID YOU KNOW???

South Dakota ranked 17th in the nation in per capita distribution of federal funds for fiscal year 1985. Included in this distribution are federal grants, salaries and wages of federal employees, direct payments to individuals (such as Social Security), procurement contract awards (such as for military materials and services), and other expenditures.

South Dakota received 2.3 billion dollars in federal funds during fiscal year 1985. Using the July 1, 1985 population estimate of 708,000 persons in South Dakota, this means that approximately $3,265 per capita was returned to South Dakota.

Grants to state and local governments totaled 480 million dollars, ranking South Dakota fourth in the nation for monies received per capita in this category. Salaries and wages of federal employees (including the Department of Defense military and civilian personnel) totaled 375 million. This placed South Dakota 15th in nationwide ranking. Additional expenditures include: direct payments to individuals, 1,033 million ranked 16th; procurement contract awards, 147 million, ranked 48th; and other expenditures, 276 million, ranked 4th nationally.

Federal expenditures in South Dakota increased 46.6 percent from 1981 to 1985, compared to the national average increase of 35.1 percent.

SOURCE: Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1985, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

JOB SERVICE
OF SOUTH DAKOTA

S7355-1A

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

June 1986 Published July 1986

SIZE OF BUSINESS IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Eighty-one percent of the state's employers covered by Unemployment Insurance had fewer than 10 employees during 1985. This exemplifies the predominance of small businesses in South Dakota.

Though a majority of the firms in South Dakota employ fewer than 10 persons, each size of business plays an important role in the state's economy.

Smaller firms -- those with zero to nine employees -- employ 48,596 persons, or 22.2 percent of the state's covered workers. As the table below shows, no other size class of businesses employs more persons than the state's smallest businesses.

SIZE OF BUSINESS IN SOUTH DAKOTA*

Size of Firms (Employees)	Number of Employers This Size	Percent of Employers This Size	Total Number of Employees in this Group	Percent of Employees in this Group
0-9	17,887	81.0	48,596	22.2
10-19	2,163	9.8	28,855	13.2
20-49	1,304	5.9	39,750	18.2
50-99	453	2.1	30,984	14.2
100-249	192	0.9	28,312	12.9
250-499	47	0.2	15,396	7.0
500-999	15	0.1	9,345	4.3
1000 or more	10	.0	17,392	8.0
TOTALS	22,071	100.0	218,630	100.0

Size of Firms (Employees)	Total Wages Paid by Employers in This Group	Percent of Wages Paid in This Group
0-9	$143,644,354	19.6
10-19	94,887,911	13.0
20-49	125,548,724	17.1
50-99	95,350,159	13.0
100-249	100,258,740	13.7
250-499	56,498,495	7.7
500-999	36,841,616	5.0
1000 or more	79,639,553	10.9
TOTALS	$732,669,552	100.0

*Data are for the first quarter of 1985.

SOURCE: South Dakota Employment and Wages Covered by Unemployment Insurance, 1985.

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REPORT COVERS 95 PERCENT OF STATE'S EMPLOYERS

Information about size of businesses is compiled from employers' unemployment insurance contribution returns filed for the January through March 1985 calendar quarter. This information is published by the Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor in South Dakota Employment and Wages Covered by Unemployment Insurance, 1985. This report covers employment and wages for approximately 95 percent of South Dakota's nonfarm workers, as well as some of its farm workers.

The table on the previous page also shows the importance of mid-sized and large employers in the state. The state's mid-sized employers -- those with 10 to 49 employees -- accounted for 31.4 percent of the state's covered employment and paid 30.1 percent of the wages, though making up only 15.7 percent of the state's firms.

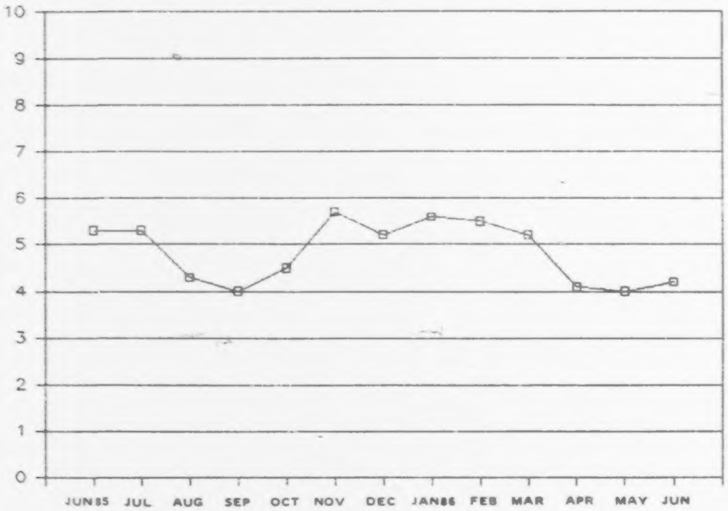
Of all employers in South Dakota, only 3.3 percent had 50 or more employees during the first quarter of 1985. However, these employers employed 101,429 persons, or 46.4 percent of all covered employees, and paid 50.3 percent of the total wages.

According to the Employment and Wages publication, an average of 234,592 persons were employed and covered by unemployment insurance in 1985. This is the highest annual average level of covered employment recorded in South Dakota and the third consecutive year covered employment has increased.

The number of covered employers also reached record marks during 1985, with an average of 23,044 covered by unemployment insurance. Those employers also paid a record $3,275,983,443 in wages.

This information about businesses in South Dakota shows that each size of business plays an important role in the state's economy.

SOUTH DAKOTA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES



SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN JUNE

Total nonfarm employment reached its highest 1986 monthly level in June, at 256,300. This was an increase from both the previous month's level and the year-ago level. An increase of 3,800 was noted from the May level, while employment was up 1,300 from the June, 1985 level.

Over-the-year employment gains were made in the services, government and manufacturing industries. Employment in the services industry hit a record June high of 60,600, surpassing the previous June high of 59,800 recorded in 1984. New specialized services being offered by health care employers, such as outpatient services, hospices and alcohol and drug treatment, account for the majority of the 900-job increase within the services industry.

Government employment saw a growth of 1,400 jobs from the June, 1985 level. A large portion of these jobs, 900, were within the local government sector. This growth can be partially attributed to the hiring of primary election and summer workers.

An over-the-year employment gain was also made in the manufacturing industry, which grew by 400 jobs. Growth within this industry was evenly distributed between the durable and nondurable goods sectors.

Employment remained stable in the wholesale and retail trade industry over the year, while decreases were found in the construction and transportation/public utilities industries. Construction jobs were down 500 over the year. Transportation and public utilities employment was down 500 from the June 1985 level, partially due to a labor dispute within this industry. Another contributing factor was the continuing decline of employment in the telephone communications sector, brought about by consolidation of personnel and services.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGE

On a month-to-month basis, employment increases were made in eight of the nine major industries. The wholesale and retail trade industry saw the largest increase and was up 1,300 jobs. Much of this growth was concentrated in eating and drinking establishments.

Government employment was up 1,200 over the May level. Here again, growth can be credited to the employment of primary election and summer workers. This growth helped offset employment decreases in both the local and state education sectors which are traditionally concurrent with the ending of the school year.

The construction and manufacturing industries both noted employment gains of 700 jobs. The only industry noting an over-the-month decline was transportation and public utilities, which fell by 400 jobs. This was largely within the transportation sector and was due to employment declines among those providing bus service to school districts.

The June unemployment rate in South Dakota was 4.2 percent, compared with the June, 1985 rate of 4.0 percent and the May rate of 4.0 percent. The labor force reached approximately 366,400 in June. Approximately 351,100 South Dakotans were employed and 15,300 were unemployed during the month.

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	June 1986 (1)				June 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	119,644,000	110,869,000	8,775,000	7.3(3)	116,572,000	107,819,000	8,753,000	7.5(3)
South Dakota	366,400	351,100	15,300	4.2	362,200	345,000	17,300	4.8
Sioux Falls MSA	71,636	69,165	2,471	3.4	69,549	66,885	2,664	3.8
Rapid City MSA	39,880	38,365	1,515	3.8	39,728	37,177	2,551	6.4
Aurora	1,756	1,679	77	4.4	1,634	1,571	63	3.9
Beadle	9,648	9,300	348	3.6	9,558	9,161	397	4.2
Bennett	1,682	1,626	56	3.3	1,588	1,523	65	4.1
Bon Homme	3,631	3,534	97	2.7	3,602	3,491	111	3.1
Brookings	13,913	13,115	798	5.7	13,788	12,947	841	6.1
Brown	20,631	19,524	1,107	5.4	20,095	18,951	1,144	5.7
Brule	3,008	2,892	116	3.9	3,036	2,879	157	5.2
Buffalo	489	416	73	14.9	485	416	69	14.2
Butte	3,505	3,378	127	3.6	3,699	3,567	132	3.6
Campbell	1,233	1,199	34	2.8	1,209	1,186	23	1.9
Charles Mix	4,553	4,218	335	7.4	4,410	4,071	339	7.7
Clark	2,156	2,081	75	3.5	2,119	2,010	109	5.1
Clay	6,565	6,181	384	5.8	6,499	6,213	286	4.4
Codington	12,069	11,445	624	5.2	11,627	11,152	475	4.1
Corson	1,613	1,467	146	9.1	1,585	1,447	138	8.7
Custer	4,526	4,357	169	3.7	4,561	4,417	144	3.2
Davison	8,844	8,612	232	2.6	8,997	8,681	316	3.5
Day	3,635	3,515	120	3.3	3,629	3,460	169	4.7
Deuel	2,523	2,373	150	5.9	2,425	2,310	115	4.7
Dewey	2,372	2,132	240	10.1	2,296	2,064	232	10.1
Douglas	1,980	1,853	127	6.4	1,858	1,822	36	1.9
Edmunds	2,464	2,406	58	2.4	2,828	2,408	420	14.9
Fall River	4,022	3,915	107	2.7	3,918	3,826	92	2.3
Faulk	1,383	1,357	26	1.9	1,385	1,322	63	4.5
Grant	4,665	4,478	187	4.0	4,591	4,374	217	4.7
Gregory	2,613	2,538	75	2.9	2,678	2,594	84	3.1
Haakon	1,264	1,219	45	3.6	1,323	1,296	27	2.0
Hamlin	2,549	2,452	97	3.8	2,508	2,447	61	2.4
Hand	2,283	2,244	39	1.7	2,234	2,173	61	2.7
Hanson	1,556	1,524	32	2.1	1,594	1,554	40	2.5
Harding	822	815	7	0.9	888	873	15	1.7
Hughes	9,262	8,893	369	4.0	8,796	8,470	326	3.7
Hutchinson	4,592	4,407	185	4.0	4,547	4,424	123	2.7
Hyde	965	943	22	2.3	959	930	29	3.0
Jackson	2,179	2,082	97	4.5	1,922	1,840	82	4.3

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

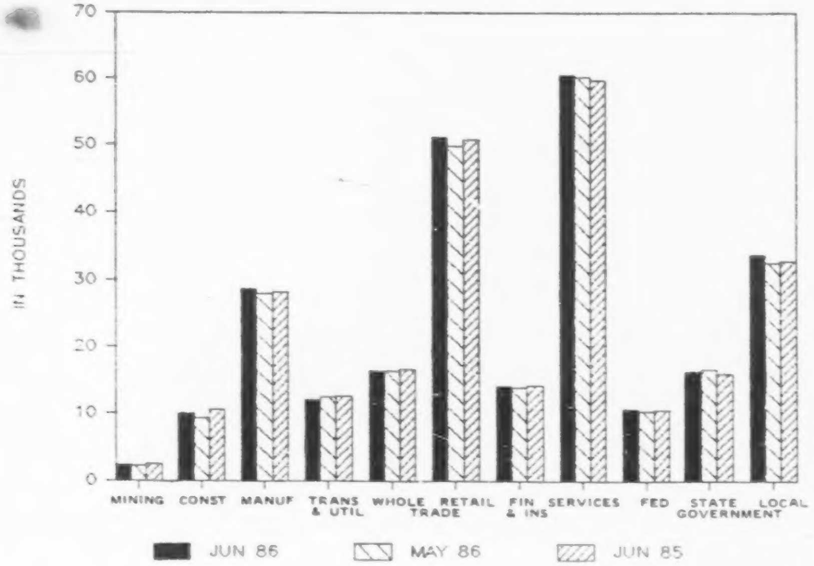
	June 1986 (1)				June 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,316	1,305	11	0.8	1,342	1,309	33	2.5
Jones	757	744	13	1.7	777	760	17	2.2
Kingsbury	3,322	3,191	131	3.9	3,254	3,149	105	3.2
Lake	5,180	4,877	303	5.8	5,264	4,902	362	6.9
Lawrence	10,056	9,515	541	5.4	9,944	9,497	447	4.5
Lincoln	7,152	6,879	273	3.8	7,383	7,023	360	4.9
Lyman	1,751	1,646	105	6.0	1,740	1,648	92	5.3
McCook	3,053	2,929	124	4.1	2,956	2,826	130	4.4
McPherson	1,911	1,838	73	3.8	1,926	1,775	151	7.8
Marshall	2,352	2,258	94	4.0	2,399	2,288	111	4.6
Meade	9,624	9,268	356	3.7	9,908	9,498	410	4.1
Mellette	868	801	67	7.7	831	741	90	10.8
Miner	1,509	1,413	96	6.4	1,479	1,423	56	3.8
Minnehaha	71,636	69,165	2,471	3.4	69,549	66,885	2,664	3.8
Moody	3,685	3,518	167	4.5	3,523	3,362	161	4.6
Pennington	39,880	38,365	1,515	3.8	39,728	37,177	2,551	6.4
Perkins	2,739	2,679	60	2.2	2,720	2,661	59	2.2
Potter	1,617	1,593	24	1.5	1,632	1,576	56	3.4
Roberts	4,985	4,717	268	5.4	4,913	4,652	261	5.3
Sanborn	1,351	1,295	56	4.1	1,277	1,241	36	2.8
Shannon	2,982	2,628	354	11.9	3,057	2,647	410	13.4
Spink	4,001	3,939	62	1.5	3,986	3,884	102	2.6
Stanley	1,625	1,588	37	2.3	1,600	1,521	79	4.9
Sully	1,056	1,035	21	2.0	987	960	27	2.7
Todd	2,826	2,584	242	8.6	2,760	2,524	236	8.6
Tripp	3,427	3,367	60	1.8	3,491	3,414	77	2.2
Turner	4,492	4,380	112	2.5	4,608	4,466	142	3.1
Union	5,591	5,282	309	5.5	5,576	5,229	347	6.2
Walworth	3,302	3,190	112	3.4	3,249	3,163	86	2.6
Yankton	10,463	10,085	378	3.6	10,503	9,991	512	4.9
Ziebach	949	855	94	9.9	1,011	886	125	12.4

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

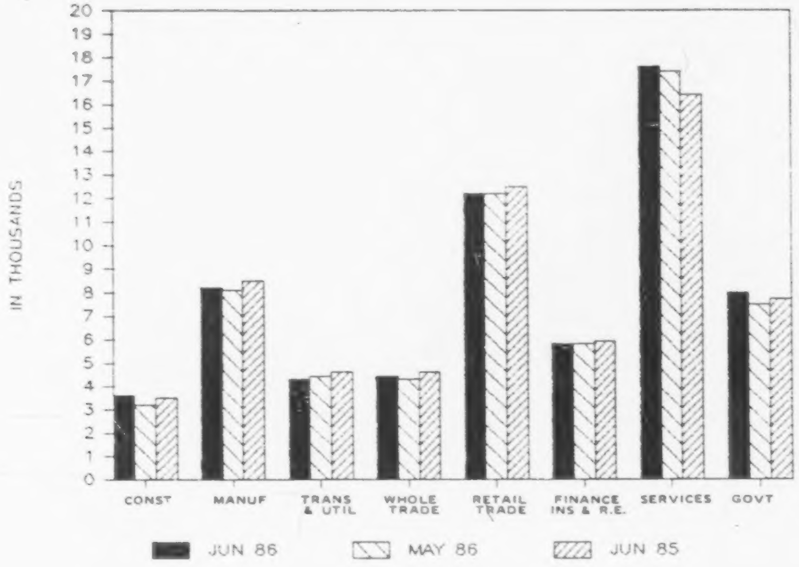
(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.1 and 7.3. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	JUNE 1986	MAY 1986	JUNE 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	256.3	252.5	255.0	1.5	.5
MINING	2.4	2.3	2.5	4.3	-4.0
CONSTRUCTION	10.1	9.4	10.6	7.4	-4.7
MANUFACTURING	28.6	27.9	28.2	2.5	1.4
Durable Goods	15.6	15.1	15.4	3.3	1.3
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9.4	9.1	9.3	3.3	1.1
Nondurable Goods	13.0	12.8	12.8	1.6	1.6
Food & Kindred Products	7.6	7.5	7.4	1.3	2.7
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.8	2.8	2.7	.0	3.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.1	12.5	12.6	-3.2	-4.0
Transportation	7.1	7.5	7.2	-5.3	-1.4
Communication	2.6	2.8	3.0	-7.1	-13.3
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2.3	2.3	2.4	.0	-4.2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	67.7	66.4	67.7	2.0	.0
Wholesale Trade	16.4	16.4	16.7	.0	-1.8
Durable Goods	7.1	7.2	7.7	-1.4	-7.8
Nondurable Goods	9.3	9.2	9.0	1.1	3.3
Retail Trade	51.3	50.0	50.9	2.6	.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	14.1	14.0	14.2	.7	-.7
SERVICES	60.6	60.3	59.7	.5	1.5
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	17.2	16.0	16.9	7.5	1.8
Medical and Health	23.2	23.0	22.6	.9	2.7
Educational, Membership & Social	16.6	17.8	16.5	-6.7	.6
GOVERNMENT	60.9	59.7	59.5	2.0	2.4
Federal	10.8	10.5	10.6	2.9	1.9
State	16.2	16.6	16.0	-2.4	1.3
State Education	5.7	8.1	5.7	-29.6	.0
Local	33.8	32.6	32.9	3.7	2.7
Local Education	17.6	19.2	17.5	-8.3	.6

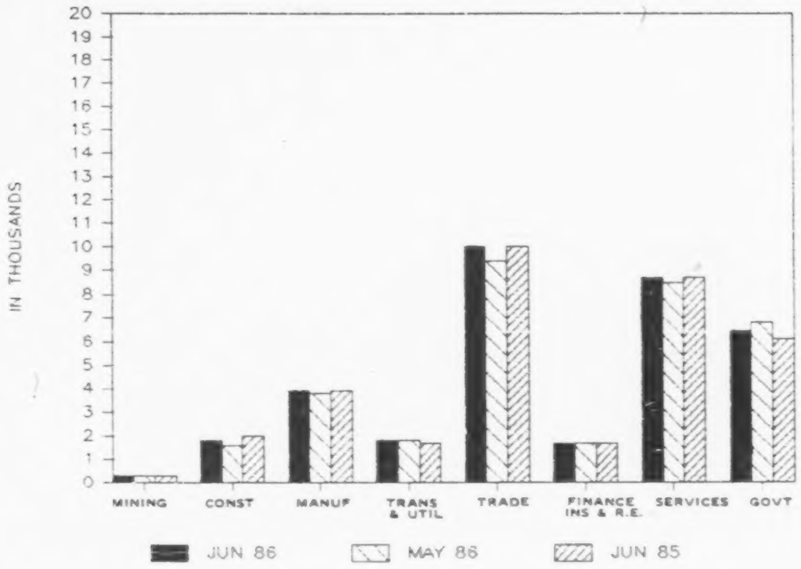
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



				Percent Change From	
	JUNE 1986	MAY 1986	JUNE 1985	Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL.........................	64.2	63.0	63.7	1.9	.8
1/ MINING........................	—	—	—	—	—
CONSTRUCTION	3.6	3.2	3.5	12.5	2.9
MANUFACTURING.................	8.2	8.1	8.5	1.2	-3.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4.3	4.4	4.6	-2.3	-6.5
TRADE.........................	16.6	16.5	17.1	.6	-2.9
Wholesale Trade.............	4.4	4.3	4.6	2.3	-4.3
Retail Trade................	12.2	12.2	12.5	.0	-2.4
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	5.8	5.8	5.9	.0	-1.7
SERVICES......................	17.6	17.4	16.4	1.1	7.3
GOVERNMENT....................	8.0	7.5	7.7	6.7	3.9

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	JUNE 1986	MAY 1986	JUNE 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL...........................	34.6	33.9	34.4	2.1	.6
MINING..........................	0.3	0.3	0.3	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.8	1.6	2.0	12.5	-10.0
MANUFACTURING..................	3.9	3.8	3.9	2.6	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1.8	1.8	1.7	.0	5.9
TRADE..........................	10.0	9.4	10.0	6.4	.0
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	1.7	1.7	1.7	.0	.0
SERVICES.......................	8.7	8.5	8.7	2.4	.0
GOVERNMENT.....................	6.4	6.8	6.1	-5.9	4.9

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Hours and Earnings of Production and Related Workers data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION & RELATED WORKERS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	JUNE 1986	MAY 1986	JUNE 1985	JUNE 1986	MAY 1986	JUNE 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.......	21,551	20,984	21,596	42.1	42.3	42.9
Durable Goods.....	12,186	11,734	12,198	42.2	41.6	41.8
Nondurable Goods..	9,365	9,250	9,398	42.0	43.2	44.4
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.......	6,273	6,131	6,314	47.2	46.5	48.7

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	JUNE 1986	MAY 1986	JUNE 1985	JUNE 1986	MAY 1986	JUNE 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.......	$327.54	$326.13	$314.89	$7.78	$7.71	$7.34
Durable Goods.....	310.17	306.18	304.30	7.35	7.36	7.28
Nondurable Goods..	350.70	352.08	329.45	8.35	8.15	7.42
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.......	$381.38	$375.72	$354.05	$8.08	$8.08	$7.27

The term "production and related workers" includes supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full-time and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	MAY 1986	APR. 1986	MAY 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items............	326.3	325.3	321.3	.3	1.6
Food & Beverages....	309.4	308.5	301.0	.3	2.8
Housing............	358.5	358.0	348.5	.1	2.9
Apparel............	206.4	207.3	205.3	-.4	.5
Transportation......	305.7	303.3	321.4	.8	-4.9
Medical Care........	429.7	428.0	399.5	.4	7.6
Entertainment.......	272.9	272.3	263.6	.2	3.5

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

	NUMBER JUNE 1986	 MAY 1986	 JUNE 1985
Sex, Total	2,404	2,488	2,659
Male	1,147	1,432	1,238
Female	1,257	1,056	1,421
Race, Total	2,404	2,488	2,659
White	2,087	2,234	2,343
Nonwhite	317	254	316
Age, Total	2,404	2,488	2,659
Under 45	1,772	1,870	1,971
Over 45	632	618	688
[2] Industry, Total	2,404	2,488	2,659
Mining	12	22	47
Construction	249	378	204
Manufacturing	673	704	864
Transportation & Public Utilities	88	97	80
Trade	582	582	614
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	67	65	62
Services	607	542	644
Government	126	98	144
[2] Occupation, Total	2,404	2,488	2,659
Professional & Managerial	319	271	385
Clerical and Sales	569	507	588
Services	366	297	308
Processing	62	53	52
Machine Trade	132	137	102
Benchwork	402	423	623
Structural Work	359	543	359
Other	195	257	242
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	2,404	2,488	2,659
1-2 Weeks	483	405	504
3-4 Weeks	278	265	375
5-14 Weeks	922	877	936
15 Weeks & Over	721	941	844

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	JUNE 1986	MAY 1986	JUNE 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims.............	2,118	1,555	3,107	36.2	-31.8
B. Weeks Claimed..............	10,173	9,884	10,903	2.9	-6.7
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	805,780	1,101,824	860,129	-26.9	-6.3
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$32,986,500	$33,717,600	$28,043,400	-2.2	17.6
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)........	5,927	8,159	5,772	-27.4	2.7
F. Nonfarm Placements..........	6,738	5,113	5,867	31.8	14.8
G. Nonfarm Job Openings........	7,743	6,186	6,415	25.2	20.7

	June 1986
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$52,221

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	June 1986 People	June 1986 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed.........................	43	$7,606
J. Partial Employment...............	103	$8,675

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the state Unemployment Insurance program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our state program.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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DID YOU KNOW???

In 1985, it was estimated that 27.3 jobs were provided by each million dollars expended in the construction industry in South Dakota. Of these, approximately 12.4 jobs were provided directly in the construction industry. Another 14.9 jobs were indirectly created within other industries.

A total of 702,600,000 dollars was expended in the construction industry in South Dakota in 1985. This equates to the provision of approximately 19,041 jobs. A total of 8,712 jobs were created within the construction industry itself, and another 10,469 jobs were created in other industries.

The multipliers used for estimating the number of jobs which are generated by expenditures in the construction industry were developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Only expenditures which are subject to excise tax were included in these estimations. Data on expenditures in the construction industry were taken from 1985 South Dakota excise tax reports.

JOB
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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

July 1986

Published August 1986

AN INSIGHT INTO UNEMPLOYMENT

Although unemployment figures sometimes have negative connotations, some unemployment is inherent to the labor market. In fact, a certain amount of unemployment should be seen as an asset to the development or expansion of businesses. Without this vital source of labor immediately available to new and expanding businesses, such growth could not take place.

A close look at the many factors involved in unemployment provides an excellent picture of the dynamics within the labor market.

Considering the very nature of the labor market, a certain amount of unemployment is inherent. Sometimes unemployment is a temporary expense of technological advancement. A technological invention, such as the automobile, may wipe out the demand for certain skills, yet also creates a demand for new skills.

Another characteristic inherent to the labor market which automatically leads to some unemployment involves a geographic mismatch. Although there may be qualified workers to fill job openings, they may not be in the same location. While a person seeking a job as a welder may know of an appropriate opening in another area, he or she may not be willing to relocate. Or, it may not be feasible, based on the wage being offered, to consider either moving or commuting to the job.

Some unemployment can simply be attributed to the time lag involved in job hunting. Workers who carefully chose their job are generally more content workers and less likely to switch jobs. Their productivity is therefore often greater. However, while in the process of this careful job search, people are temporarily unemployed.

Another characteristic of the labor market which sometimes inhibits it from reaching its full employment potential is the mismatch of the skills required for available jobs and the skills possessed by those available for work.

Several types of workers face problems finding employment because of a lack of skills. One example is those who are entering the labor force for the first time. Some of these potential workers do not meet the minimum educational requirements, while others who have completed the necessary level of schooling, still face problems because they do not have actual experience in the workplace. These new workers include young and older people alike who are searching for their first jobs.

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UNEMPLOYMENT INVOLVES MANY FACTORS

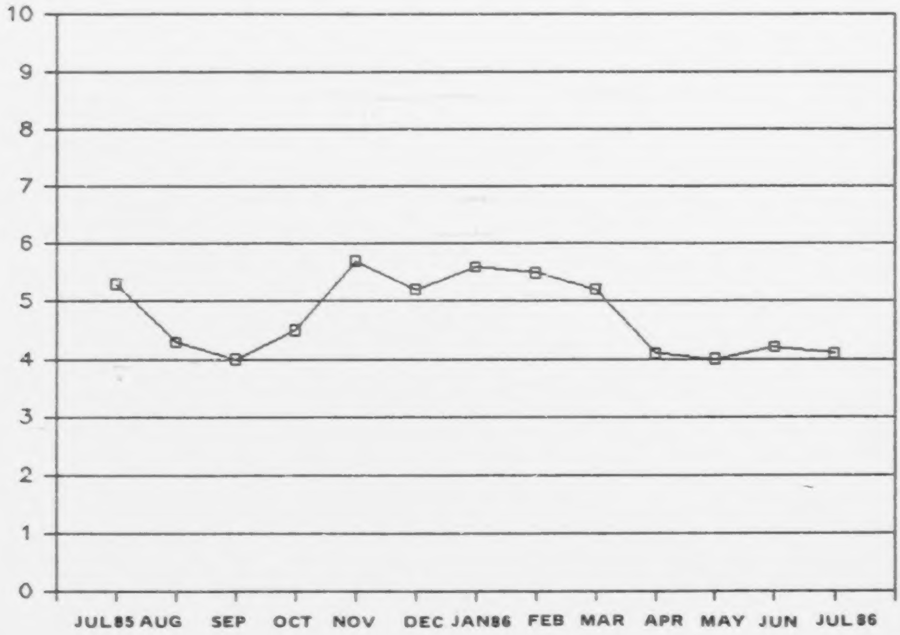
Those who are reentering the labor force and dislocated workers often face these same problems. Those reentering the labor force after several years, such as homemakers who temporarily left work to raise families, often find that the skills they possess are no longer sufficient for the present world of work. Likewise, dislocated workers often find that their skills are not applicable for available jobs. While retraining programs have been designed to address the needs of these workers, such training takes time. Therefore, they temporarily add to unemployment levels.

Yet another factor which contributes to natural unemployment is an imperfect flow of job availability information. While there may be openings for which job seekers qualify, they are sometimes simply not aware of the openings.

Even in periods when the economy is growing and employers are hiring additional workers, unemployment may rise. As more jobs become available, some who are employed will voluntarily leave their jobs in an attempt to advance their careers with better jobs. While between jobs, however, they are considered as unemployed.

When unemployment figures are considered, these many factors which affect them should be considered as well.

SOUTH DAKOTA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES



SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN JULY

Nonfarm wage and salary employment was 251,300 in July, up from the year-ago level of 249,400. The effects of the ending of the school year were evidenced in an over-the-month decrease of 5,800.

Over the year, total nonfarm wage and salary employment rose 1,900 jobs. Growth in each of the service industry sectors (hotels/amusement/personal and business services; medical and health services; and education, membership and social organizations) contributed to its growth of 1,700.

The manufacturing industry also noted an employment increase, up 400 over the year. Growth was also noted in government, largely in the federal sector.

Employment in the finance, insurance and real estate industry remained stable over the year, while decreases were noted in the wholesale/retail trade and the transportation/public utilities industries.

Much of the over-the-month employment decrease in total nonfarm employment was found in government. While federal government employment remained stable over the month, state and local noted decreases of 800 and 6,500 respectively. The ending of the school year for state colleges and universities accounted for a portion of the employment decrease in state government.

END OF SCHOOL YEAR AFFECTS MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT LEVELS

Employment decreases in the local sector were also found mainly in education, once again showing the effects of school closings for the summer. Another factor contributing to the over-the-month decrease in local government employment was the fact that primary election workers, temporarily increasing June employment figures, were no longer employed in July.

All sectors of the construction industry (i.e. building, highway, heavy and special trade) noted increases over the month, for a combined industry increase of 700.

The manufacturing industry noted an increase of 300 jobs over the month. This is the seventh continuous monthly increase and shows evidence of a gradual recovery from 1985 employment declines in this industry. The transportation/public utilities and the services industries also noted over-the-month employment gains of 300 each. Employment in the mining industry remained stable over the month.

The South Dakota unemployment rate was 4.1 percent in July, compared with the year-ago rate of 5.1 percent and the June rate of 4.2 percent. The labor force was approximately 363,700 in July. Approximately 348,700 South Dakotans were employed and 15,000 were unemployed during July.

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	July 1986 (1)				July 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	120,303,000	111,832,000	8,471,000	7.0	117,536,000	108,854,000	8,682,000	7.4
South Dakota	363,700	348,700	15,000	4.1	360,400	342,000	18,300	5.1
Sioux Falls MSA	70,487	68,280	2,207	3.1	68,873	66,141	2,732	4.0
Rapid City MSA	39,707	38,358	1,349	3.4	38,948	37,102	1,846	4.7
Aurora	1,749	1,717	32	1.8	1,668	1,609	59	3.5
Beadle	9,722	9,375	347	3.6	9,524	9,139	385	4.0
Bennett	1,519	1,460	59	3.9	1,433	1,382	51	3.6
Bon Homme	3,694	3,625	69	1.9	3,595	3,477	118	3.3
Brookings	14,037	13,200	837	6.0	13,938	12,999	939	6.7
Brown	20,419	19,468	951	4.7	20,870	19,057	1,813	8.7
Brule	2,865	2,774	91	3.2	2,887	2,751	136	4.7
Buffalo	528	421	107	20.3	536	418	118	22.0
Butte	3,347	3,242	105	3.1	3,508	3,407	101	2.9
Campbell	1,232	1,207	25	2.0	1,220	1,194	26	2.1
Charles Mix	4,657	4,320	337	7.2	4,377	4,140	237	5.4
Clark	2,250	2,012	238	10.6	2,160	1,945	215	10.0
Clay	6,173	5,782	391	6.3	6,130	5,791	339	5.5
Codington	12,248	11,493	755	6.2	11,926	11,109	817	6.9
Corson	1,622	1,460	162	10.0	1,687	1,517	170	10.1
Custer	4,568	4,450	118	2.6	4,732	4,521	211	4.5
Davison	8,782	8,626	156	1.8	8,971	8,632	339	3.8
Day	3,678	3,581	97	2.6	3,696	3,511	185	5.0
Deuel	2,470	2,329	141	5.7	2,400	2,270	130	5.4
Dewey	2,339	2,030	309	13.2	2,271	1,953	318	14.0
Douglas	1,941	1,829	112	5.8	1,862	1,787	75	4.0
Edmunds	2,515	2,444	71	2.8	2,521	2,422	99	3.9
Fall River	4,088	3,976	112	2.7	4,040	3,882	158	3.9
Faulk	1,382	1,365	17	1.2	1,367	1,326	41	3.0
Grant	4,696	4,494	202	4.3	4,565	4,374	191	4.2
Gregory	2,648	2,587	61	2.3	2,727	2,630	97	3.6
Haakon	1,206	1,183	23	1.9	1,271	1,251	20	1.6
Hamlin	2,534	2,410	124	4.9	2,521	2,399	122	4.8
Hand	2,343	2,301	42	1.8	2,267	2,228	39	1.7
Hanson	1,673	1,580	93	5.6	1,652	1,615	37	2.2
Harding	847	836	11	1.3	921	901	20	2.2
Hughes	9,083	8,816	267	2.9	8,741	8,333	408	4.7
Hutchinson	4,556	4,409	147	3.2	4,496	4,417	79	1.8
Hyde	924	894	30	3.2	912	878	34	3.7
Jackson	2,192	2,080	112	5.1	1,916	1,839	77	4.0

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

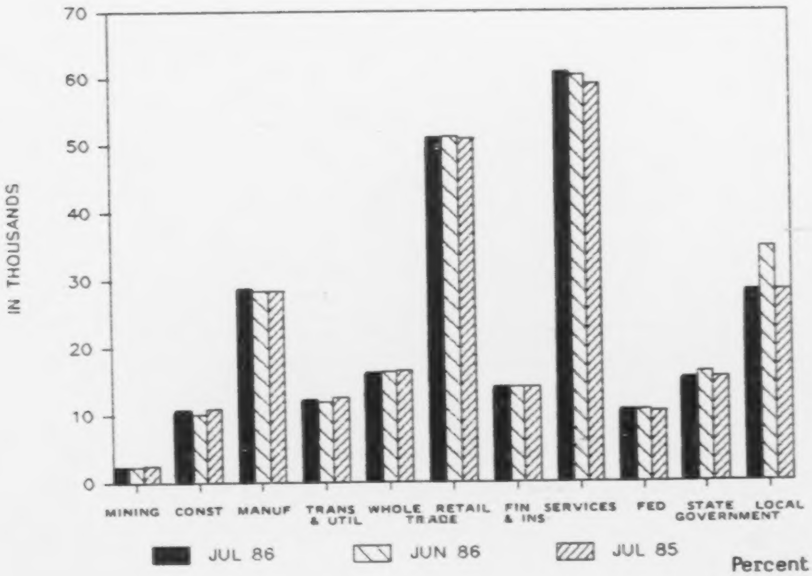
	July 1986 (1)				July 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,265	1,254	11	0.9	1,283	1,257	26	2.0
Jones	790	771	19	2.4	799	785	14	1.8
Kingsbury	3,328	3,216	112	3.4	3,244	3,161	83	2.6
Lake	4,934	4,650	284	5.8	4,951	4,653	298	6.0
Lawrence	10,117	9,745	372	3.7	10,226	9,727	499	4.9
Lincoln	6,902	6,671	231	3.3	7,172	6,807	365	5.1
Lyman	1,799	1,700	99	5.5	1,799	1,692	107	5.9
McCook	3,059	2,964	95	3.1	2,986	2,856	130	4.4
McPherson	1,873	1,835	38	2.0	1,821	1,776	45	2.5
Marshall	2,366	2,307	59	2.5	2,415	2,338	77	3.2
Meade	9,494	9,147	347	3.7	9,726	9,389	337	3.5
Mellette	931	860	71	7.6	874	787	87	10.0
Miner	1,500	1,431	69	4.6	1,465	1,428	37	2.5
Minnehaha	70,487	68,280	2,207	3.1	68,873	66,141	2,732	4.0
Moody	3,697	3,438	259	7.0	3,493	3,272	221	6.3
Pennington	39,707	38,358	1,349	3.4	38,948	37,102	1,846	4.7
Perkins	2,765	2,727	38	1.4	2,885	2,773	112	3.9
Potter	1,697	1,642	55	3.2	1,690	1,621	69	4.1
Roberts	4,870	4,607	263	5.4	4,805	4,545	260	5.4
Sanborn	1,314	1,280	34	2.6	1,267	1,222	45	3.6
Shannon	2,824	2,184	640	22.7	2,881	2,116	765	26.6
Spink	4,044	3,989	55	1.4	4,114	3,927	187	4.5
Stanley	1,636	1,583	53	3.2	1,584	1,515	69	4.4
Sully	1,029	1,012	17	1.7	990	945	45	4.5
Todd	2,488	2,206	282	11.3	2,460	2,168	292	11.9
Tripp	3,548	3,483	65	1.8	3,610	3,511	99	2.7
Turner	4,547	4,414	133	2.9	4,605	4,469	136	3.0
Union	5,523	5,228	295	5.3	5,514	5,167	347	6.3
Walworth	3,244	3,124	120	3.7	3,189	3,063	126	4.0
Yankton	10,427	10,000	427	4.1	10,404	9,883	521	5.0
Ziebach	921	799	122	13.2	974	824	150	15.4

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

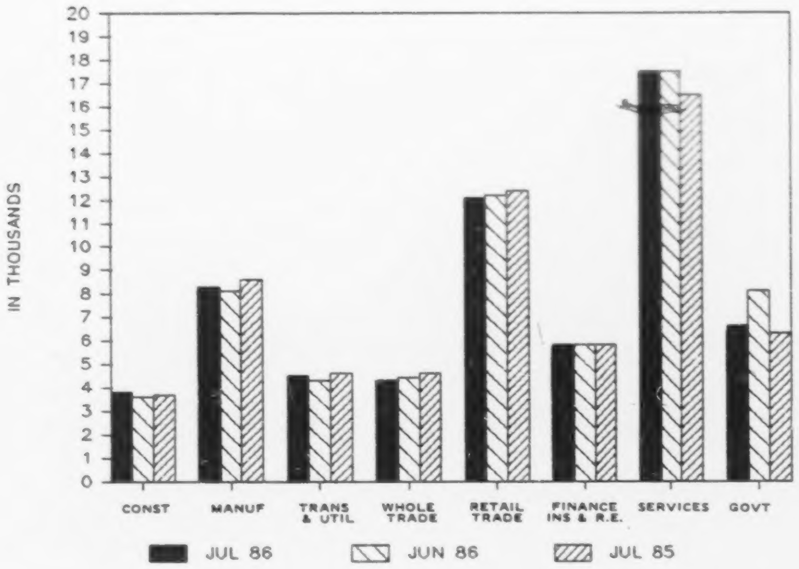
(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.9 and 7.3. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	JULY 1986	JUNE 1986	JULY 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	251.3	257.1	249.4	-2.3	.8
MINING..............................	2.4	2.4	2.5	.0	-4.0
CONSTRUCTION........................	10.9	10.2	11.0	6.9	-.9
MANUFACTURING.......................	28.7	28.4	28.3	1.1	1.4
Durable Goods.....................	15.9	15.6	15.4	1.9	3.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery...	9.5	9.4	9.2	1.1	3.3
Nondurable Goods..................	12.8	12.8	12.9	.0	-.8
Food & Kindred Products.........	7.6	7.5	7.5	1.3	1.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing....	2.7	2.7	2.7	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.	12.3	12.0	12.6	2.5	-2.4
Transportation....................	7.2	7.1	7.3	1.4	-1.4
Communication.....................	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.8	-10.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services....	2.3	2.3	2.3	.0	.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..........	67.4	67.7	67.5	-.4	-.1
Wholesale Trade...................	16.2	16.4	16.5	-1.2	-1.8
Durable Goods...................	7.3	7.2	7.7	1.4	-5.2
Nondurable Goods................	8.9	9.2	8.8	-3.3	1.1
Retail Trade......................	51.2	51.3	51.0	-.2	.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE..	14.1	14.1	14.1	.0	.0
SERVICES............................	60.8	60.5	59.1	.5	2.9
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business..	17.3	17.2	16.8	.6	3.0
Medical and Health................	23.3	23.3	22.6	.0	3.1
Educational, Membership & Social..	16.5	16.5	16.0	.0	3.1
GOVERNMENT..........................	54.6	61.8	54.2	-11.7	.7
Federal...........................	10.8	10.8	10.5	.0	2.9
State.............................	15.4	16.2	15.4	-4.9	.0
State Education.................	4.7	5.7	4.7	-17.5	.0
Local.............................	28.3	34.8	28.3	-18.7	.0
Local Education.................	12.6	18.4	12.9	-31.5	-2.3

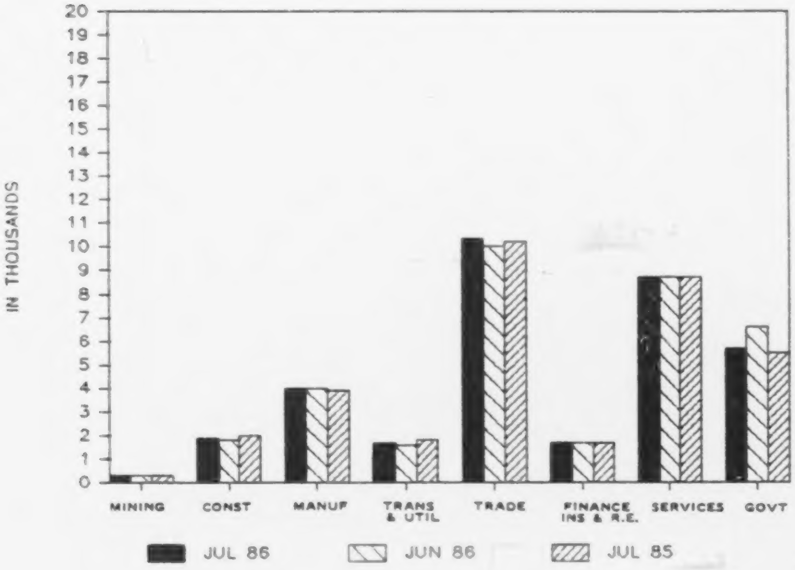
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	JULY 1986	JUNE 1986	JULY 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL.........................	63.0	64.1	62.6	-1.7	.6
1/ MINING........................	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3.8	3.6	3.7	5.6	2.7
MANUFACTURING..................	8.3	8.1	8.6	2.5	-3.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.7	-2.2
TRADE..........................	16.4	16.6	17.0	-1.2	-3.5
Wholesale Trade..............	4.3	4.4	4.6	-2.3	-6.5
Retail Trade.................	12.1	12.2	12.4	-.8	-2.4
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	5.8	5.8	5.8	.0	.0
SERVICES.......................	17.5	17.5	16.5	.0	6.1
GOVERNMENT.....................	6.6	8.1	6.3	-18.5	4.8

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	JULY 1986	JUNE 1986	JULY 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL..........................	34.3	34.6	34.1	-.9	.6
MINING.........................	0.3	0.3	0.3	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.9	1.8	2.0	5.6	-5.0
MANUFACTURING..................	4.0	4.0	3.9	.0	2.6
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1.7	1.6	1.8	6.3	-5.6
TRADE..........................	10.3	10.0	10.2	3.0	1.0
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	1.7	1.7	1.7	.0	.0
SERVICES.......................	8.7	8.7	8.7	.0	.0
GOVERNMENT.....................	5.7	6.6	5.5	-13.6	3.6

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Hours and Earnings of Production and Related Workers data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION & RELATED WORKERS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	JULY 1986	JUNE 1986	JULY 1985	JULY 1986	JUNE 1986	JULY 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.......	21,800	21,447	21,733	42.4	41.8	41.9
Durable Goods.....	12,517	12,215	12,171	42.0	42.1	40.8
Nondurable Goods..	9,283	9,232	9,562	42.9	41.3	43.4
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.......	6,319	6,188	6,455	46.7	46.0	47.7

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	JULY 1986	JUNE 1986	JULY 1985	JULY 1986	JUNE 1986	JULY 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.......	$325.63	$323.95	$311.74	$7.68	$7.75	$7.44
Durable Goods.....	306.18	308.17	298.66	7.29	7.32	7.32
Nondurable Goods..	351.78	344.03	328.54	8.20	8.33	7.57
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.......	$375.00	$367.54	$353.46	$8.03	$7.99	$7.41

The term "production and related workers" includes supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

				Percent Change From	
1967=100	JUNE 1986	MAY 1986	JUNE 1985	Last Month	Last Year
All Items............	327.9	326.3	322.3	.5	1.7
Food & Beverages....	309.5	309.4	301.4	.0	2.7
Housing............	361.2	358.5	350.4	.8	3.1
Apparel............	204.5	206.4	204.6	-.9	.0
Transportation......	308.6	305.7	321.8	.9	-4.1
Medical Care........	432.0	429.7	401.7	.5	7.5
Entertainment.......	273.9	272.9	264.8	.4	3.4

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

	NUMBER		
	JULY 1986	JUNE 1986	JULY 1985
Sex, Total	2,385	2,404	3,155
Male	1,065	1,147	1,204
Female	1,320	1,257	1,951
Race, Total	2,385	2,404	3,155
White	1,932	2,087	2,732
Nonwhite	453	317	423
Age, Total	2,385	2,404	3,155
Under 45	1,739	1,772	2,425
Over 45	646	632	730
[2] Industry, Total	2,385	2,404	3,155
Mining	15	12	28
Construction	175	249	181
Manufacturing	588	673	1,414
Transportation & Public Utilities	77	88	66
Trade	578	582	592
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	61	67	63
Services	707	607	633
Government	184	126	178
[2] Occupation, Total	2,385	2,404	3,155
Professional & Managerial	377	319	387
Clerical and Sales	620	569	622
Services	384	366	328
Processing	49	62	83
Machine Trade	127	132	90
Benchwork	364	402	1,100
Structural Work	254	359	323
Other	210	195	222
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	2,385	2,404	3,155
1-2 Weeks	353	483	763
3-4 Weeks	389	278	510
5-14 Weeks	1,034	922	1,197
15 Weeks & Over	609	721	685

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	JULY 1986	JUNE 1986	JULY 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims.............	1,976	2,118	2,400	-6.7	-17.7
B. Weeks Claimed..............	12,390	10,173	15,188	21.8	-18.4
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..$	966,938	$ 805,780	$ 948,172	20.0	2.0
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$34,727,900	$32,986,500	$29,979,000	5.3	15.8
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)........	N/A	5,927	10,773	N/A	N/A
F. Nonfarm Placements..........	N/A	6,738	5,869	N/A	N/A
G. Nonfarm Job Openings........	N/A	7,743	6,830	N/A	N/A

	July 1986
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$103,668

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	July 1986 People	July 1986 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed..........................	31	$6,742
J. Partial Employment...............	73	$6,784

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the state Unemployment Insurance program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our state program.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

Labor Market Information Center
P.O. Box 4730
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57402-4730

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UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SEMINARS SCHEDULED FOR EMPLOYERS

A series of seminars for employers on the Unemployment Insurance Program will be held across the state in September.

The seminars will explain the Unemployment Insurance Program, how it affects employers, the various benefits available through the program and how to manage employer costs.

The seminars are scheduled for:

Date	Location	Time
Sept. 22	Aberdeen, Holiday Inn	7:30 a.m.
Sept. 22	Watertown, Drake Inn	12:00 Noon
Sept. 23	Brookings, Staurolite Inn	7:30 a.m.
Sept. 23	Sioux Falls, Downtown Holiday Inn	12:00 Noon
Sept. 24	Yankton, Yankton Inn	7:30 a.m.
Sept. 24	Mitchell, Holiday Inn	12:00 Noon
Sept. 24	Huron, Hickory House Motor Inn	4:00 p.m.
Sept. 25	Rapid City, Alex Johnson Hotel	12:00 Noon

REGISTRATION FEE: $15.00 Per Person
Includes breakfast or lunch or refreshments/appetizers

ADVANCE REGISTRATION REQUESTED: CALL 1-800-742-8112 or 224-6161

- -

REGISTRATION FORM: Return with check to: Industry & Commerce Association
P. O. Box 190, Pierre, SD 57501

Name________________________ Tile______________

Firm________________________ Phone______________

Address____________________________________
Street/P.O. Box City Zip

Location of seminar you will be attending__________________

____ Check is enclosed. Please list other participants separately.

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

August 1986 Published September 1986

SOUTH DAKOTA FARMERS HAVE THE SKILLS NEEDED BY EMPLOYERS

Many of South Dakota's displaced farmers and ranchers have skills and talents that can be readily used by employers, according to a recent survey by the South Dakota Departments of Labor and Agriculture.

The survey was conducted in March of 1986 and collected information on agricultural employment in the state. It also measured the employment and training needs of farmers and ranchers whose financial situations necessitate they seek employment off the farm or ranch.

Approximately 40 different job skills were listed by respondents who anticipated leaving their operation within the next year. The most frequently listed skills of the heads of household were: sales, trucking, carpentry, welding, mechanical/repair, meat cutting, accounting/bookkeeping and secretarial work. Even with the wide variety of skills possessed by agricultural workers, some still indicated a need for further training. Many indicated the need for only a refresher course in specialized skill areas. For example, updating a license that they hold. These respondents are those that seek jobs immediately when leaving their operation.

Other respondents indicated they desire more long-term training that involved attending a vocational-technical school or a college.

As more persons leave their agricultural operations, the pool of skilled workers from which employers can draw their employees will become larger. Based on the survey results, 11.5 percent or 3,805 of the state's estimated 33,000 farmers and ranchers anticipated leaving their operation within the year because of poor economic conditions. An additional 3,506 (10.6 percent) of the state's farmers and ranchers are uncertain as to whether or not they will remain in business this year.

The survey found that those who anticipated leaving their farm/ranch operation averaged 11.9 years of schooling. This is slightly less than the average for those staying in business, which is 12.4 years. Only 28 percent of those leaving their operation have less than a high school education.

The south-east/east-central (Brookings, Kingsbury, Lincoln, Turner, Minnehaha and McCook Counties) and north-central (Campbell, Walworth, Potter, Dewey, Ziebach, Corson and Perkins Counties) areas of the state had higher incidences of farmers/ranchers reporting in the survey that they will leave farming this year.

The map on the next page shows South Dakota Job Service areas in respect to the incidences of persons indicating they would be leaving their farm/ranch operation. The darker areas indicated higher incidences of persons indicating they anticipate leaving their operation this year.

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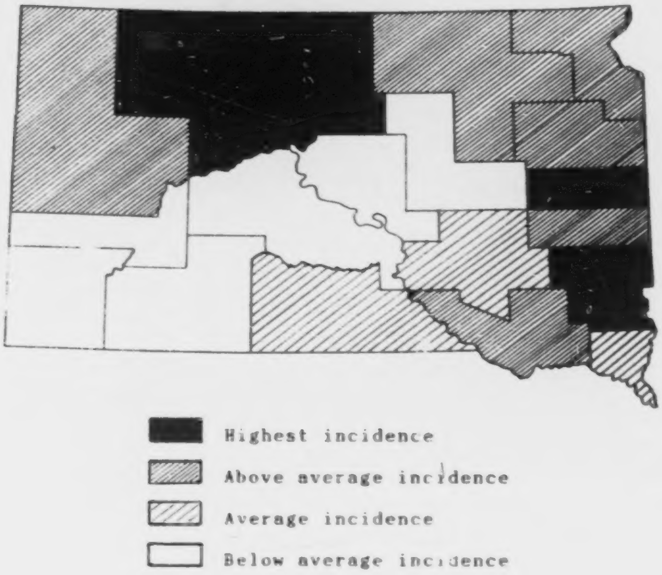
Rapid City Nonfarm Employment..8

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS LEAVING THEIR FARM/RANCH OPERATION BY JOB SERVICE AREA



FARMERS ARE WILLING TO WORK AWAY FROM THE FARM

The willingness and ability of the state's agricultural workers to work off the farm or ranch is shown by the fact that nearly one-third of all South Dakota farmers and ranchers have jobs away from their farm or ranch. According to the survey, there was only a slight difference between the percentage of those anticipating leaving (32.6 percent) and those staying (31.6 percent) who had off-farm employment.

While there was little difference in off-farm employment levels between heads of households, there was a large difference among the spouses. In approximately 48.6 percent of the instances in which the operator indicated they would be leaving their operation, the operator's spouse was already employed in a job away from the farm/ranch. This compares to 34.2 percent for those staying in operation and indicates that as operations encounter difficulties, spouses search for off-farm employment first. The most common skills found among the spouses surveyed are accounting/bookkeeping, secretarial, nursing, sales and managerial.

Based on comments written on the survey forms, a great deal of concern was found among the older respondents about the possibilities of off-farm employment. Some of these persons felt their age would be a handicap. However, when faced with the pressures of leaving their operation and having to obtain off-farm employment, they often take for granted the skills they have developed that qualify them for many good jobs.

South Dakota's agricultural workers have the desire and skills to fill employers' hiring needs. Tapping the skills of these workers will be the key to helping them make a smooth transition into new jobs.

NATIONAL EMPLOY THE HANDICAPPED WEEK

National Employ the Handicapped Week will be observed October 5-11. The observance of this special week is but one of many activities carried out in a year-around effort to achieve maximum employment of people with disabilities.

The observance of National Employ the Handicapped Week has three objectives. First is to express appreciation to employers who have established outstanding programs and records of hiring people with disabilities. The second objective is to encourage those employers who have not hired a worker with a disability to look at the abilities, not disabilities, of workers.

Finally, National Employ the Handicapped Week salutes the achievements of people with disabilities who are contributing to their communities and to society through their jobs.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Nonfarm wage and salary employment reached 252,000 in August -- the highest August level recorded. This is up 500 from July and 1,600 from year-ago figures.

Much of the over-the-year increase in nonfarm employment occurred in the manufacturing industry, where employment in the durable goods sector rose by 1,700. This increase in durable goods employment is a result of increased orders for durable goods. A decrease of 300 in the nondurable goods sector, however, resulted in an overall 1,400 job increase within the manufacturing industry in South Dakota.

The services industry noted a gain of 800 jobs over the year. This growth was divided among several industry sectors including business services, auto repair, health services and membership organizations.

The wholesale/retail trade industry and the finance/insurance/real estate industry noted over the year gains of 200 and 100 respectively. Industries noting declines included: government 500; construction, 400; transportation/public utilities, 300; and mining, 100.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

On a month to month basis, employment increases were noted in the manufacturing and wholesale/retail trade industries. Trade industry employment increased 700. This increase occurs every year and is attributed to hiring done to accomodate higher shopper traffic associated with special activities such as back-to-school sales and state and county fairs.

Most of the manufacturing increase of 600 occurred in the durable goods sector and is a result of increased hiring to fill new orders for goods.

Month-to-month decreases were noted in government and mining. Mining employment declined by 100. Government employment was down 1,100. This was due mainly to the winding down of the summer youth program.

South Dakota's unemployment rate was 4.1 percent in August. This is unchanged from July and down from the August 1985 rate of 4.4 percent. The labor force was approximately 359,900 in August. Approximately 345,300 South Dakotans were employed in August and 14,600 were unemployed.

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	August 1986 (1)				August 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	119,471,000	111,515,000	7,955,000	6.7(3)	116,679,000	108,628,000	8,051,000	6.9(3)
South Dakota	359,900	345,300	14,600	4.1	359,300	343,600	15,700	4.4
Sioux Falls MSA	69,409	67,095	2,314	3.3	69,832	67,339	2,493	3.6
Rapid City MSA	38,988	37,638	1,350	3.5	38,951	37,360	1,591	4.1
Aurora	1,636	1,601	35	2.1	1,630	1,542	88	5.4
Beadle	9,783	9,487	296	3.0	9,624	9,317	307	3.2
Bennett	1,500	1,421	79	5.3	1,487	1,415	72	4.8
Bon Homme	3,678	3,607	71	1.9	3,609	3,456	153	4.2
Brookings	14,385	13,598	787	5.5	14,348	13,443	905	6.3
Brown	20,096	19,217	879	4.4	19,980	18,983	997	5.0
Brule	2,747	2,659	88	3.2	2,818	2,728	90	3.2
Buffalo	532	449	83	15.6	525	419	106	20.2
Butte	3,616	3,476	140	3.9	3,715	3,520	195	5.2
Campbell	1,200	1,150	50	4.2	1,215	1,165	50	4.1
Charles Mix	4,440	4,105	335	7.5	4,341	4,142	199	4.6
Clark	2,237	2,031	206	9.2	2,139	2,031	108	5.0
Clay	6,435	6,129	306	4.8	6,504	6,227	277	4.3
Codington	12,081	11,542	539	4.5	11,546	11,082	464	4.0
Corson	1,620	1,460	160	9.9	1,753	1,576	177	10.1
Custer	4,805	4,609	196	4.1	4,499	4,421	78	1.7
Davison	8,897	8,714	183	2.1	8,862	8,667	195	2.2
Day	3,615	3,517	98	2.7	3,743	3,586	157	4.2
Deuel	2,286	2,161	125	5.5	2,329	2,241	88	3.8
Dewey	2,179	1,915	264	12.1	2,239	1,896	343	15.3
Douglas	1,896	1,827	69	3.6	1,851	1,815	36	1.9
Edmunds	2,545	2,458	87	3.4	2,496	2,450	46	1.8
Fall River	3,959	3,840	119	3.0	3,937	3,803	134	3.4
Faulk	1,445	1,399	46	3.2	1,395	1,367	28	2.0
Grant	4,410	4,245	165	3.7	4,524	4,349	175	3.9
Gregory	2,660	2,595	65	2.4	2,710	2,624	86	3.2
Haakon	1,232	1,186	46	3.7	1,214	1,196	18	1.5
Hamlin	2,475	2,342	133	5.4	2,530	2,408	122	4.8
Hand	2,191	2,151	40	1.8	2,279	2,213	66	2.9
Hanson	1,609	1,571	38	2.4	1,703	1,569	134	7.9
Harding	930	890	40	4.3	893	885	8	0.9
Hughes	8,857	8,517	340	3.8	8,571	8,274	297	3.5
Hutchinson	4,409	4,330	79	1.8	4,519	4,389	130	2.9
Hyde	907	878	29	3.2	903	875	28	3.1
Jackson	1,886	1,798	88	4.7	1,828	1,784	44	2.4

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

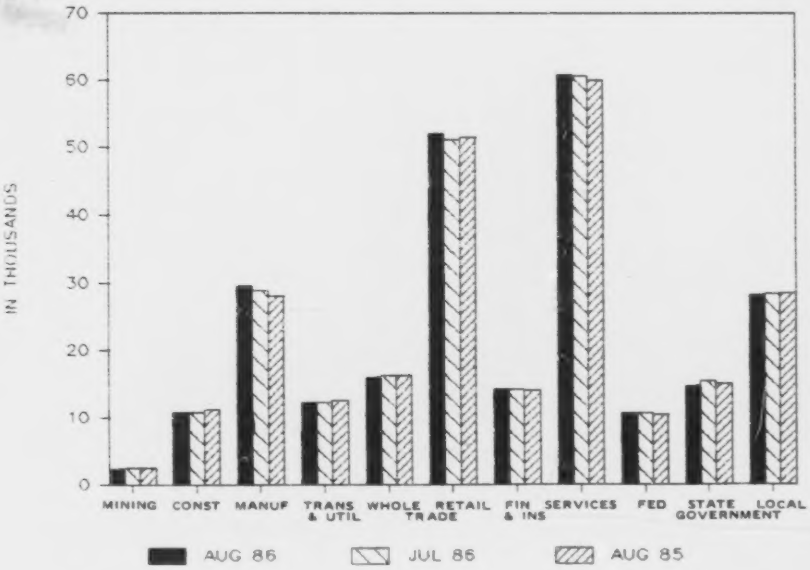
	August 1986 (1)				August 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,273	1,261	12	0.9	1,314	1,266	48	3.7
Jones	776	766	10	1.3	785	765	20	2.5
Kingsbury	3,232	3,113	119	3.7	3,304	3,174	130	3.9
Lake	4,981	4,685	296	5.9	5,069	4,712	357	7.0
Lawrence	10,253	9,762	491	4.8	10,080	9,600	480	4.8
Lincoln	6,979	6,808	171	2.5	7,023	6,708	315	4.5
Lyman	1,792	1,725	67	3.7	1,806	1,682	124	6.9
McCook	3,015	2,909	106	3.5	3,042	2,879	163	5.4
McPherson	1,806	1,775	31	1.7	1,789	1,743	46	2.6
Marshall	2,419	2,342	77	3.2	2,407	2,341	66	2.7
Meade	10,158	9,875	283	2.8	9,752	9,407	345	3.5
Mellette	871	802	69	7.9	852	796	56	6.6
Miner	1,458	1,381	77	5.3	1,468	1,434	34	2.3
Minnehaha	69,409	67,095	2,314	3.3	69,832	67,339	2,493	3.6
Moody	3,572	3,339	233	6.5	3,583	3,312	271	7.6
Pennington	38,988	37,638	1,350	3.5	38,951	37,360	1,591	4.1
Perkins	2,726	2,666	60	2.2	2,771	2,721	50	1.8
Potter	1,700	1,625	75	4.4	1,675	1,605	70	4.2
Roberts	4,733	4,462	271	5.7	4,784	4,523	261	5.5
Sanborn	1,195	1,162	33	2.8	1,265	1,221	44	3.5
Shannon	2,976	2,380	596	20.0	2,795	2,131	664	23.8
Spink	3,900	3,785	115	2.9	3,932	3,832	100	2.5
Stanley	1,622	1,555	67	4.1	1,588	1,524	64	4.0
Sully	978	959	19	1.9	943	927	16	1.7
Todd	2,436	2,176	260	10.7	2,374	2,147	227	9.6
Tripp	3,546	3,469	77	2.2	3,625	3,527	98	2.7
Turner	4,513	4,365	148	3.3	4,531	4,370	161	3.6
Union	5,317	4,986	331	6.2	5,370	5,047	323	6.0
Walworth	3,190	3,050	140	4.4	3,154	3,040	114	3.6
Yankton	10,006	9,689	317	3.2	10,214	9,750	464	4.5
Ziebach	933	875	58	6.2	992	862	130	13.1

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

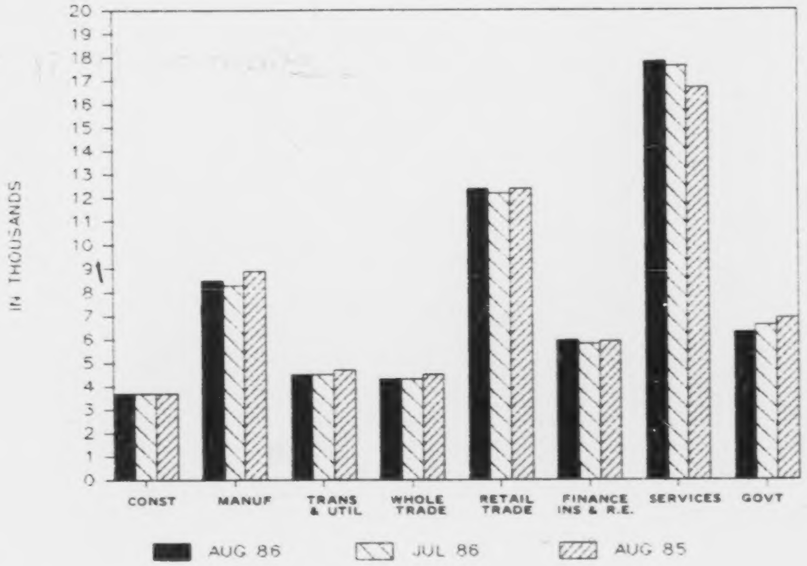
(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.8 and 7.1. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	AUG. 1986	JULY 1986	AUG. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	252.0	251.5	250.4	.2	.6
MINING..............................	2.4	2.5	2.5	-4.0	-4.0
CONSTRUCTION........................	10.9	10.9	11.3	.0	-3.5
MANUFACTURING.......................	29.5	28.9	28.1	2.1	5.0
Durable Goods....................	16.6	16.1	14.9	3.1	11.4
Fabricated Metals & Machinery...	10.1	9.7	8.7	4.1	16.1
Nondurable Goods.................	12.9	12.8	13.2	.8	-2.3
Food & Kindred Products.........	7.5	7.6	7.7	-1.3	-2.6
Paper, Printing & Publishing....	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.7	3.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.	12.3	12.3	12.6	.0	-2.4
Transportation...................	7.3	7.2	7.3	1.4	.0
Communication....................	2.8	2.8	3.0	.0	-6.7
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services....	2.3	2.3	2.3	.0	.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..........	68.1	67.4	67.9	1.0	.3
Wholesale Trade..................	16.0	16.2	16.3	-1.2	-1.8
Durable Goods..................	7.3	7.2	7.5	1.4	-2.7
Nondurable Goods...............	8.8	8.9	8.8	-1.1	.0
Retail Trade.....................	52.1	51.2	51.5	1.8	1.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE..	14.2	14.2	14.1	.0	.7
SERVICES............................	60.8	60.7	60.0	.2	1.3
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business..	17.4	17.4	17.1	.0	1.8
Medical and Health...............	23.5	23.3	22.8	.9	3.1
Educational, Membership & Social..	16.3	16.3	16.3	.0	.0
GOVERNMENT..........................	53.6	54.7	54.1	-2.0	-.9
Federal..........................	10.8	10.8	10.5	.0	2.9
State............................	14.6	15.5	15.1	-5.8	-3.3
State Education................	5.4	4.7	5.5	14.9	-1.8
Local............................	28.2	28.4	28.5	-.7	-1.1
Local Education................	12.7	12.8	13.1	-.8	-3.1

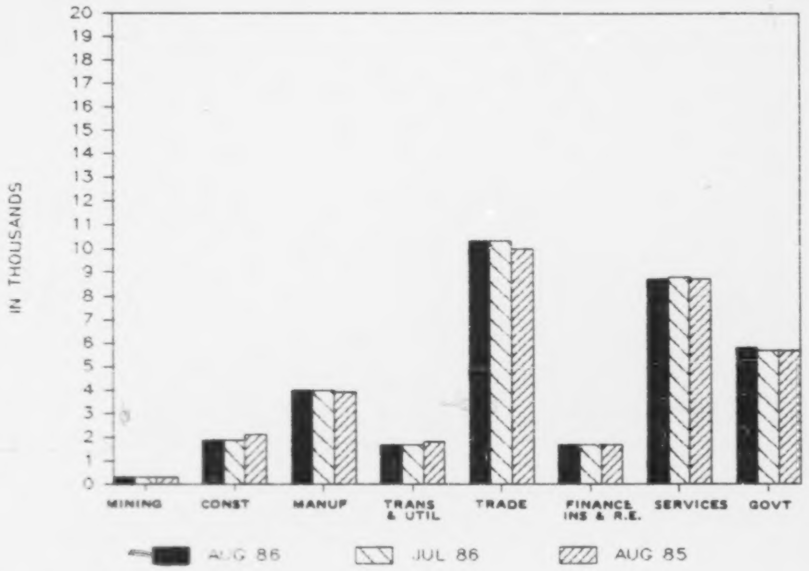
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	AUG. 1986	JULY 1986	AUG. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL..........................	63.4	63.0	63.7	.6	-.5
1/ MINING........................	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3.7	3.7	3.7	.0	.0
MANUFACTURING..................	8.5	8.3	8.9	2.4	-4.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4.5	4.5	4.7	.0	-4.3
TRADE..........................	16.7	16.5	17.0	1.2	-1.8
Wholesale Trade.............	4.3	4.3	4.5	.0	-4.4
Retail Trade................	12.4	12.2	12.4	1.6	.0
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	5.9	5.8	5.9	1.7	.0
SERVICES.......................	17.8	17.6	16.7	1.1	6.6
GOVERNMENT.....................	6.3	6.6	6.9	-4.5	-8.7

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	AUG. 1986	JULY 1986	AUG. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	 Last Year
TOTAL...........................	34.5	34.4	34.3	.3	.6
MINING.........................	0.3	0.3	0.3	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.9	1.9	2.1	.0	-9.5
MANUFACTURING..................	4.0	4.0	3.9	.0	2.6
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1.7	1.7	1.8	.0	-5.6
TRADE..........................	10.3	10.3	10.0	.0	3.0
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	1.7	1.7	1.7	.0	.0
SERVICES.......................	8.7	8.8	8.7	-1.1	.0
GOVERNMENT.....................	5.8	5.7	5.7	1.8	1.8

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Hours and Earnings of Production and Related Workers data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION & RELATED WORKERS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	AUG. 1986	JULY 1986	AUG. 1985	AUG. 1986	JULY 1986	AUG. 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.......	22,553	21,851	21,428	42.2	42.4	42.3
Durable Goods.....	13,198	12,569	11,697	42.0	42.1	41.8
Nondurable Goods..	9,355	9,282	9,731	42.4	42.7	42.9
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.......	6,561	6,316	6,767	46.5	46.7	47.1

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	AUG. 1986	JULY 1986	AUG. 1985	AUG. 1986	JULY 1986	AUG. 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.......	$324.52	$326.06	$316.83	$7.69	$7.69	$7.49
Durable Goods.....	309.96	307.75	309.74	7.38	7.31	7.41
Nondurable Goods..	343.86	351.78	325.61	8.11	8.20	7.59
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.......	$367.82	$375.00	$351.37	$7.91	$8.03	$7.46

The term "production and related workers" includes supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	JULY 1986	JUNE 1986	JULY 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items............	328.0	327.9	322.8	.0	1.6
Food & Beverages....	312.2	309.5	301.6	.9	3.5
Housing............	361.5	361.2	351.6	.1	2.8
Apparel............	203.2	204.5	202.8	-.6	.2
Transportation......	304.7	308.6	321.8	-1.3	-5.3
Medical Care........	434.8	432.0	404.0	.6	7.6
Entertainment.......	274.4	273.9	265.7	.2	3.3

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

	NUMBER		
	AUG. 1986	JULY 1986	AUG. 1985
Sex, Total	2,333	2,385	2,434
Male	1,014	1,065	1,024
Female	1,319	1,320	1,410
Race, Total	2,333	2,385	2,434
White	1,855	1,932	1,984
Nonwhite	478	453	450
Age, Total	2,333	2,385	2,434
Under 45	1,673	1,739	1,801
Over 45	660	646	633
[2] Industry, Total	2,333	2,385	2,434
Mining	18	15	39
Construction	143	175	186
Manufacturing	432	588	754
Transportation & Public Utilities	86	77	66
Trade	645	578	499
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	67	61	68
Services	739	707	627
Government	203	184	195
[2] Occupation, Total	2,333	2,385	2,434
Professional & Managerial	431	377	382
Clerical and Sales	624	620	593
Services	445	384	307
Processing	74	49	68
Machine Trade	100	127	69
Benchwork	203	364	523
Structural Work	226	254	286
Other	230	210	206
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	2,333	2,385	2,434
1-2 Weeks	302	353	304
3-4 Weeks	232	389	307
5-14 Weeks	1,158	1,034	1,263
15 Weeks & Over	641	609	560

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[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	AUG. 1986	JULY 1986	AUG. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims..............	1,166	1,976	1,626	-41.0	-28.3
B. Weeks Compensated...........	9,457	12,390	10,238	-23.7	-7.6
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	$759,012	$966,938	$990,257	-21.5	-23.4
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$36,549,800	$34,727,900	$31,417,400	5.2	16.3
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)........	8,327	12,007	8,423	-30.6	-1.1
F. Nonfarm Placements..........	4,745	6,692	4,238	-29.1	12.0
G. Nonfarm Job Openings........	6,881	8,091	5,245	-15.0	31.2

	August 1986
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$101,896

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	August 1986 People	August 1986 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed..........................	31	$6,285
J. Partial Employment................	86	$6,868

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
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DID YOU KNOW???

SOUTH DAKOTA'S RANKING IN U.S. AGRICULTURE

1985 Rank	Commodity-Crops	Number and Unit
1	Oats	79,520,000 bu.
1	Rye	4,440,000 bu.
2	Flaxseed	1,335,000 bu.
2	Sunflower Seed	609,940,000 lbs.
5	Barley	32,400,000 bu.
8	All Wheat	111,215,000 bu.
10	Corn for Grain	252,000,000 bu.
10	Alfalfa Hay Production	3,230,000 tons
	Livestock	
5	All Sheep and Lambs	540,000 hd.
9	All Cattle and Calves	3,600,000 hd.
9	All Hogs and Pigs	1,610,000 hd.

SOURCE: South Dakota's Rank in Agriculture, Statistical Reporting Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

JOB SERVICE
OF SOUTH DAKOTA

1889